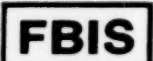


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16 February 1983

## Near East/South Asia Report

No. 2708



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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16 February 1983

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## OPEN DOOR SUCCESS HAILED BY MINISTER

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 13 Dec 82 p 8

[Article by Ahdaf al-Bandari: "Minister of Economy at Forum on Economic Strategy in Egypt: We Must Keep Positive Aspects of Open-door Policy; Open-door Policy Increased Savings Rate to 14 Percent and Investment Rate to 27 Percent; Free Currency Revenue Multiplied Tenfold in 9 Years"]

[Text] Minister of Economy Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id said that we must keep the positive aspects of the economic open-door policy and work to eliminate its negative aspects. He also said that the open-door policy increased the domestic savings rate from 5 percent in 1974 to 14 percent in 1981 and the investment rate from 12 percent to 27 percent, while the average income growth rate increased from 3 percent to 8.5 percent. The open-door policy also increased oil revenues from 160 million to 3 billion pounds and the remittances from Egyptians working abroad from 200 million to 2.5 billion pounds. Because of this, during the 9 years that the open-door policy has been in effect, free currency revenues have grown from 710 million to 7.05 billion pounds, with the Suez Canal bringing in 850 million pounds.

The minister said in the forum on economic strategy in Egypt, held yesterday by the central authority for organization and administration, that the open-door policy has negative aspects, including increased inflation, increased prices for imports, and deficit in the national budget, new types of consumerism, increased prices for land and an imbalance in the distribution of national income since it has increased the income of merchants, blue-collar workers and white-collar workers at a rate greater than the rate of price increases. However, the incomes of government and public sector employees has decreased.

Dr al-Sa'id added, "Although 90 percent of imports under the open-door policy were for production and 10 percent for consumption, the latter represented goods exhibited in a provocative way, making them very controversial and creating the impression that the door was open more to consumerism than to production. The state does not encourage the importation of consumer goods because it is dangerous to the economic structure. There are 45 projects for consumer goods compared to 1300 for production goods, although so far we have not used foreign income to make more production possible.

The minister said that to create a better economic situation, one must guide imports either by raising prices, which does not work, or by using guidance committees and cutting down on the use of loans. The economy which can stand without support is better than one propped up by production capabilities. However, this situation can only be eliminated by fulfilling two conditions:

It must be eliminated gradually, not in 1 year, since otherwise prices would skyrocket, increasing 900 percent for many goods, and costs for many production projects would be higher than necessary.

The support figure of 2 billion pounds should be kept constant by limiting it to specific groups such as government and public sector employees.

9882

CSO: 4504/110

## DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES OF IMPORTS COMMITTEE

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 13 Dec 82 p 9

[Article by 'Abd al-Rahman 'Aql: "Cutting Off Imports..Accusation Levelled at Guidance Committee; Confusion in the Import Market: Committee's Purpose is Guidance, not Prohibition; Purpose of Guidance to Monitor Social Aspect of Growth; Only Group 1 and Goods in Addendum 2 to Be Submitted to Committee; Minister of Economy Makes Things Easier by Exempting List of Goods from Required Submission to Guidance Committees"]

[Text] The truth is: Importing is the world of thousands of millions of pounds in foreign currency which leaves Egypt to provide our necessities from abroad. Imports in Egypt are a heavy burden on the balance of payments because of the renaissance that the Egyptian economy has witnessed in the last few years, which included thousands of millions of new investments, and because of the foodstuffs we need. The future strategy is to limit the rate at which imports increase while emphasizing the rate of exports. This strategy will of course be accompanied by a review of import channels since it will be carried out under the regulations of the import guidance committee, and the philosophy of this committee is not prohibition, but guidance, the committee's main task. However, some have criticized these regulations. Briefly, these criticisms are of the number of lists of goods which are subject to guidance, methods of dealing with the committees and whether the bureaucracy should interfere in an operation that demands flexibility. Some say that the open-door projects, established under Law 43 of 1974, should import necessities with going through the import guidance committees, in accordance with article 15 of the same law. The plans of the guidance committees are always a source for concern for hundreds of public and private importers and organizations and bring reactions among consumers who always want goods available on the local market.

Minister of Economy Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id clearly believes that the primary purpose of the guidance committee is to eliminate the negative aspects of the import regulations without financing the remittance of currency as part of the demand for foreign currency. Its purpose is also to channel these regulations to serve production and obtain the requirements for production and capital goods by using two standards for guidance. The first standard is to protect local industry, and the second is to watch over the social dimension of development; that is, not expanding importation of luxury goods.



For all these reasons, "The Economic Page" and Ahmad al-Banna, first under-secretary in the ministry of economy and chairman of the guidance committee, went through the ways of dealing with these committees and the steps in examining requests until approval is granted, how much time is required to reject or approve requests and what developments are occurring to simplify things further.

#### Regulating Profits of Commercial Agents

The philosophy behind submitting these lists of goods to the guidance committee and the reason foodstuffs must be submitted is that these goods are essentially exempt from customs fees, and the committee's duty here is only to make sure that the prices are right. After doing so, the committee gives unconditional approval, without reducing the amount or value of the request submitted. The rationale behind restricting the role of the committee to verifying prices is to protect the consumer, control violators and be sure that importers do not reap unnatural profits. To give a clearer picture, Mr al-Banna gave the example, "Let's suppose that an importer imports 100 pounds worth of goods exempt from customs fees. Since the goods are worth 100 pounds, the profit realized in keeping with Decree 119 will be 30 percent, or 30 pounds. Let's suppose that profits accrue higher than the valid price to the tune of 200 pounds. This means that the importer would realize an unjustified profit of 60 [sic] pounds, in addition to his being exempt from customs fees."

A specialized technical committee has been formed for this group of goods, headed by the undersecretary for price concerns in the ministry of supply. Members of the group are the Organization for Subsistence Goods, the General Federation of Chambers of Commerce, the Chambers of Commerce of Cairo and Alexandria, the Directorate General of Tariffs in the Customs Bureau and the Exports and Imports Control Organization. From the composition of the committee, it is obvious that it includes a significant representation of merchants so that it will not become a governmental committee and so that it will carry out its job of assessing prices on the basis of periodical reports provided by the merchants' representatives, reports from the General Organization of Subsistence Goods and invoice comparisons.

Goods listed in Addendum 2 are in this category and subject to the guidance committees in order to protect high-quality local products and abundant goods of which there are reserves vulnerable to foreign goods and in order to keep prices competitive.

#### Dynamics of the Committee

There is no set format when looking into goods listed in Addendum 2; rather, the committee works in a dynamic fashion in accordance with agreed-upon principles. First of all, consumption, market requirements, the amount of reserves of these requirements and the amount of production of these goods are determined. If it is proven that production is greatly increasing and that there are strategic reserves "for at least 3 months," the committee refers import requests to local producers.

Secondly, if it is clear to a committee that requirements exceed local production, the committee gives its authorization for importation on a weekly basis within the limits of the gap between production and requirements, stipulating that the authorizations be distributed to all importers on an equal basis.

Thirdly, if it is proven that local production does not suffice at a given time, the committee gives importers the required authorization without reducing the amounts requested.

Our investigation will begin with Addendum 2, which was promulgated in February, 1978. This addendum represents a group of more than 100 products which are produced locally and have high standards of quality and reasonable prices. Importing such products affects production "since competition here is not allowed," and reserves of such products are building. Goods not included in Addendum 2 have been imported via the production requirements committee "and are a group of goods on which a 25 percent deposit is paid." The other two groups have a 40 percent and a 100 percent deposit and are imported directly through banks and customs.

On 1 March 1982 the guidance committee's functions were changed so that all goods would be submitted to the committee and would be divided into four groups: (1) foodstuffs, with a 25 percent deposit, (2) production requirements, with a 40 percent deposit, (3) manufactured goods and spare parts, with a 75 percent deposit and (4) durable manufactured goods, with a 100 percent deposit.

Beginning 10 July 1982, some important things were simplified for importers. Goods in groups (2), (3) and (4) will not be submitted to guidance committees at all, and importers will obtain goods in these groups directly through banks and customs.

At this time, only group (1), containing 21 food items, and goods that enter under Addendum 2, in effect since 1978, are being submitted to guidance committees.

#### How Does an Importer Obtain Authorization?

To make it easier for importers to get authorizations, Ahmad al-Banna explains the procedures:

1. After completing the bank and customs forms, the importer submits an import request to the Cairo Chamber of Commerce, which has employees who specialize in taking the forms and reviewing the records. After the forms are received by the Chamber of Commerce, they are sent daily to the guidance committee.
2. The guidance committee arranges the forms and submits them to the specialized subcommittees, highly-specialized technical committees which meet three times a week to examine these requests.



3. If the specialized technical committees agree that local production of the goods to be imported is not sufficient, the chairman of the technical committee is authorized by the main committee to issue import licenses or authorizations directly without submitting the requests to the main committee, which meets every Tuesday. The percentage of import authorizations agreed upon by the specialized technical committees is about 90 percent of the total submitted. After import authorization is agreed upon, the request is returned to the Chamber of Commerce in Cairo, as the merchants' and importers' representative.

4. If the specialized technical committees find that the products to be imported are available through local production, they will not reject the request, but will submit it to the main committee for its decision. Authorization is usually given if it is proven that the reserves of these products are less than the strategic reserves.

Ahmad al-Banna, undersecretary in the ministry of economy, says that continuing periodic reviews are made of the lists of goods which must be submitted to the guidance committee, in order to remove a group of goods that are clearly necessary for production and not produced locally or those that are not controversial and are necessary for production. For these goods to be removed from Addendum 2, they must be added to the lists of goods imported directly, without being submitted to the guidance committees.

#### Only 1 Week to Obtain Import Authorization

The import guidance committee in the ministry of economy is currently operating on a schedule by which the committee gives all import authorizations within 1 week at the most.

The technical committees have the following schedule:

Sunday: the subsistence goods committee, concerned with foodstuffs  
Monday and Thursday: industrial committee  
Tuesday: main guidance committee

The above means that the subcommittees meet every week, as does the main committee, ensuring that no authorization takes more than 1 week.

9882

CSO: 4504/110

'KUNA' REPORTS INCREASED TENSIONS BETWEEN LIBYA, TUNISIA

'KUNA' Report

LD301524 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0729 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Jan (KUNA)--Today a reliable diplomatic source here disclosed that tension occurring in Tunisian-Libyan relations last week almost developed into an armed clash between the forces of these two countries.

The source, who asked that his name not be disclosed, told KUNA that the Tunisian authorities were taken by surprise last week when they discovered heavy Libyan military concentrations in the Tunisian (Ras Agedir) region close to the Libyan frontier.

He said that the communique received by official Tunisian authorities in the Ministries of Defense and the Interior reported that the Libyan armed forces were carrying out military exercises and that part of these forces immediately crossed the Tunisian frontier.

The Libyan charge d'affaires immediately contacted his government and then went back to convey the apologies of the Libyan officials to officials in the Tunisian Foreign Ministry for the incident which he said "irresponsible junior officers had carried out."

The source made it clear that the Tunisian authorities considered the matter to have ended there.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi in a statement which he made last week mentioned that "Tunisian-Libyan relations are somewhat overcast."

Libya Denies Report

LD301525 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jan--KUNA has disseminated reports about alleged tension in relations between Libya and Tunisia. The agency also carried alleged statements to the effect that tension almost reached the stage of armed clash between the two countries.

Naturally, the good fraternal relations now prevailing between the two countries and the progress being made toward economic integration refute all these allegations carried by KUNA. The good fraternal relations between the Jamahiriyah and Tunisia are proceeding along their normal course and are bolstered by the wishes of the fraternal Libyan and Tunisian people.

CSO: 4500/71

## STATISTICS ON FOREIGN RESIDENTS GIVEN

Tripoli AL-MUNTIJUN in Arabic 15 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] The General Administration for Passports and Nationality has reported the number of Arabs and foreigners residing in the Jamahiriyah as of 30 Nov 1982.

Nationality	Number
Arab Republic of Egypt	177653
Tunisia	83514
Iraq	1056
Morocco	2731
Turkey	47372
Thailand	14144
France	2804
Italy	15652
Britain	10798
Bulgaria	9003
Romania	18859
Bangladesh	7663
Syria	25554
Palestine	12248
Sudan	18117
Chad	2569
Korea	18259
Philippines	7455
Yugoslavia	13150
Ireland	1055
Czechoslovakia	2508
Hungary	1692
Portugal	1561
Algeria	5407
Lebanon	4337
Jordan	9410
Pakistan	24637
India	23775
Malta	1442
Greece	2352
Germany	5652
Russia	6526
Poland	10592
America	2630

BUDGET PROPOSALS ADOPTED

Casablanca MAROC SOIR in French 27 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Rabat (MAP)--The proposed budgets of the Ministries of Public Health, Equipment, Interior and Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs were adopted on Saturday (afternoon and evening) by the Chamber of Representatives, which also approved the budgets of the Ministries of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Energy and Mines, Foreign Affairs and Labor and National Training yesterday morning.

The parliamentary Health Care Commission also recommended no changes in the ministry's proposed budget, which was submitted for approval following the reading of the commission's report and speeches by 10 representatives.

The first representative to speak was Mr Abdelhadi Barakat (independent), who asked that more attention be given to psychiatric hospitals and that more doctors be assigned to rural areas.

Representative Mohamed Maarouf (democratic independent) urged the ministry to build more psychiatric hospitals in the country's various provinces and to bring medicine closer to patients, while going ahead with the restoration of old hospitals.

He also mentioned that the preventive medicine policy currently being followed by the Ministry of Public Health requires skilled professionals and must include all regions of the country, including mountainous and rural areas.

"There will not be health care for everyone by the year 2000 if there is malnutrition, promiscuity, underemployment," he said, directing the ministry's attention to the seriousness of occupational diseases, such as silicosis and anthracosis, affecting workers.

Mr Idrissi Benabdall (Popular [Democratic Constitutional] Movement) in turn explained the concept of physical and mental health while expressing his opposition to any austerity in this area and asked the ministry to step up its operations in rural areas, including the province of Nador, which, in his opinion, suffers from a shortage of doctors, drugs and hospitals.

Representative Abdeljahl Ben Halla (Istiqlal) also urged the ministry to focus its efforts on rural areas and shantytowns, and mentioned Morocco's

health policy, paying tribute to the ministry's staff, who watch over the health of citizens day and night.

He congratulated, in particular, those nurses combing the countryside to vaccinate thousands of children and adults.

The representative also pointed out that population growth, which has effects on other sectors, requires making this problem part of the ministry's preventive medicine policy.

In regard to curative medicine, the representative expressed his hope that the ministry will further examine the management of hospitals, the treatment of patients, the absence of doctors, etc.

The speech of Representative Lahcen Oukhalou (independent) focused on first aid, transport and several other health services in rural areas, while stressing the importance of a national health card.

In his opinion, family planning must be examined in coordination with other sectors and under no circumstances means limiting births.

He also paid tribute to the work undertaken by the Moroccan Red Crescent during the summer.

Representative Mohamed Malouk (Ittihadia opposition) said that he believed that there is "a contradiction between words and reality" concerning public health: "We want statistics on the distribution of doctors throughout national territory, existing diseases and diseases which need to be monitored." He also criticized the cancellation of free services. Mr Mahloul asked for implementation of the regulation on nursing personnel and stricter control of the private medical sector. Moulay Al Alaoui (Popular [Democratic Constitutional] Movement) expressed satisfaction over the impending implementation of the nursing personnel regulation and pointed out that the ministry is taking an active part in raising the standard of health care for citizens. In his opinion, family planning, which is not contradictory to Islam, must be pursued without delay.

Representative Biadillah Mohamed Cheikh (democratic independent) referred to medical security and preventive medicine in his speech. "Medical security concerns not only the Ministry of Public Health. There is no health in a slum, when there is illiteracy, lack of education and undernourishment," he said and added: "To provide free services, funds must be increased. There have been positive results in the area of prevention, but the Pasteur Institute, which produced its own vaccines for a certain time, is now turning to the international market, which undoubtedly constitutes a step backward."

In the view of Mohamed Taquiouallah Maa Al Ainain (Istiqlal), the public health sector differs little from national defense and diplomacy and expressed satisfaction, "despite the lack of resources," with the role played by this sector in the Saharan provinces.



The Chamber of Representatives then approved this ministry's budget. The results of the voting were as follows: Operating and Investment Expenditures: 87 in favor, 45 opposed, 3 abstentions; Canceled Payments Funds: 88 in favor, 48 opposed, 3 abstentions.

Eleven representatives then expressed their views on the Ministry of Equipment, whose proposed budget was submitted for approval following the reading of the Equipment Commission's report.

Mr Abdelaziz Alaoui Hafidi (independent) was of the opinion that programs, such as the opening of roads, bridges, dams, etc., must be selected on the basis of the inhabitants' interests. Continuous vocational training should also concern officials of this sector. He also mentioned the importance of prospecting for drinking water, particularly in provinces with an arid climate (Boulemane Province), and the opening of tertiary roads.

Mr Mohamed Kouskous (independent) asked the ministry to give more attention to certain tertiary roads in the province of Taza. Representative Ahmed Nadifi (independent) also stressed the importance of basic infrastructures in the country's development and tertiary roads, which constitute "the lungs of rural areas." "Thanks to them," he said, "a nonnegligible number of rural communes have emerged from their isolation."

Mr Ali Bouaada (independent) directed the attention of the Ministry of Equipment to the drinking water supply of Tan-Tan Province. "Without water, no industry is possible in the city of Tan-Tan," he said, stressing the need to repair the roads linking this city with the various Saharan cities and localities (Smara Lamsled).

Mr Mohamed Moufid (independent) expressed his opinion that the proposed budget of the Ministry of Equipment is characterized "by a spirit of mobilization for the first time and calls for numerous initiatives." He noted that the ministry has been reorganized, especially at the provincial and prefectural level. He said that the social aspects of civil servants and workers was also taken into consideration and requested the formulation of a regulation for engineers, the opening of tertiary roads and the appropriate use of equipment, while expediting projects for the protection of drinking water.

Mr Mohamed Aflah (Istiqlal) in turn focused his speech on the need for classifying the various ports and training port personnel. In his opinion, the social aspects must also be a priority of the ministry. He cited the example of the port of Casablanca, where workers face various dangers (pollution, accidents, etc.). "These workers," he remarked, "should enjoy the services of the Social Security Fund. It is therefore necessary for the Ministry of Finance to take action to resolve this matter."

Mr Mohamed Dabbagh (Ittihadia opposition) noted that a positive development has taken place in this sector, inasmuch as this ministry's policy is characterized by "a certain credibility." He also asked why the Casablanca-Rabat expressway is not yet completed, while also stressing that greater control should be exercised over the National Office of Drinking Water and that the repair of several port facilities is proving necessary.



Mr Abdelkrim Boumahdi (Istiqlal) expressed satisfaction with the projects completed thus far and expressed his support for increasing funds for the construction of tertiary roads to end the isolation of certain localities. In this regard, he cited the example of several communes which had turned completely inward in the province of Essaouira.

Mr Abdallah Rhimini (independent) asked the ministry to devote more attention to basic infrastructures in rural areas (roads, drinking water, etc.) and to farmers whose lands have been submerged under lakes formed by dams. Representative Lahcen Oukhalou (independent) in turn raised the question of tertiary and communal roads and drinking water in the province of Khenifra. The last representative to speak was Mr Abdelhadi Barakat (independent), who raised various questions in the equipment sector concerning the province of Tetouan (ports of Larache and Mdiq, tertiary roads, etc.).

The results of voting on this budget were as follows: Operating and Investment Expenditures: (Operating Portion) 63 in favor, 44 opposed, 2 abstentions; (Investment Portion) 72 in favor, 48 opposed, 2 abstentions; Supplementary Budget for Port of Casablanca: 72 in favor, 48 opposed, 2 abstentions; Supplementary Budget for Ports: 75 in favor, 52 against, 2 abstentions.

Five representatives then took the floor to debate the proposed budget of the Ministry of the Interior following the reading of the Interior Commission's report.

Mr Abdelhadi Zouhayri (democratic independent) pointed out the action taken by the ministry in various areas on the national, regional and local levels, recalling in this connection the positive results of the most recent conference of Arab interior ministers, which was held in Casablanca. "Despite the lack of resources, this ministry has made immense progress in the case of local communities," he said. "This ministry's action to balance the finances of numerous rural communes is striking evidence of the role played by the Ministry of the Interior," he added and asked that the salaries of this ministry's staff (auxiliary, security forces) be reviewed. He also said that local democracy is becoming more and more a tangible reality and also proposed that a department be created within the ministry to supervise the gradual elimination of shantytowns. He used the occasion to congratulate Interior Minister Driss Basri for his efforts and the confidence shown in him by his majesty, Hassan II. He also expressed the view that the simplification of procedures for granting loans to communes should be carefully examined and that the creation of communal trade unions should also be encouraged.

Mr Abdelkrim Benkiran (independent) congratulated the minister of the interior on his commission's report and the efforts made by his department for the benefit of local communities, although noting the need to increase communal funds and to readjust the salaries of security forces.

Representative Allal Si Naceur (Ittihadia opposition) focused his speech on the democratic process in Morocco, the advantages of decentralization and the role played thus far by the communal councils and relations between local authorities and elected officials. He also stressed the need for a readjustment of the salaries of this ministry's intermediate-level personnel (security forces).

In the opinion of Ali Yata (PPS [Party of Progress and Socialism]), a problem currently exists concerning this ministry's supervision of certain communes and that a new administrative division should be created. Several other points relative to the election process were raised by Mr Yata, who said that he was in favor of "turning a new page in the democratic process."

Haj Boumaqdir (independent) stressed the ministry's role and the need to improve the material conditions of auxiliary and security forces.

The results of the vote on this budget were as follows: 80 in favor, 50 opposed, 3 abstentions.

Two representatives then took the floor to debate the budget of the Ministry of Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs following the reading of the commission's report.

Mr Mohamed Belabes Hassoun (Istiqlal) stressed the role played by this ministry in combating certain destructive ideologies and asked that the system of preaching be reviewed. He noted that this budget is weak and "does not respond to the wishes of the Moroccan people."

Mr Abdelkader Lotfi (Ittihadia opposition) expressed his opinion concerning religious endowments, which must be in the service of society, while criticizing certain mercantile aspects of this ministry. In his view, this ministry should become interested in rural areas and poor districts, should review the intellectual training of preachers and should forbid pilgrims from visiting Islam's holy places a second time in order to save foreign exchange.

The results of the vote on this ministry's budget were as follows: Operating Expenditures: 68 in favor, 6 opposed, 3 abstentions; Investment Expenditures: 69 in favor, 6 opposed, 3 abstentions.

The session was to be continued yesterday morning without interruption to adopt several other proposed budgets of various ministries.

On Saturday afternoon, the Chamber of Representatives approved the proposed budget of the Ministry of Information, Youth and Sports and the proposed supplementary budget for Moroccan Radio and Television (RTM) following a long debate over the evaluation of television programs and preparations for the organization of the Ninth Mediterranean Games, as well as the inadequacy of resources available to this ministry.

At the start of the debate which preceded the vote on the proposed budget of the Ministry of Information, the reporter of the Information and Cultural Affairs Commission provided a summary of the discussions which took place within the commission and of the report by the minister of information, youth and sports, who had recalled the role played by information, in particular by the coverage of major national and international events. The reporter recalled in this connection the coverage of the last Arab summit at Fez and the proceedings of the Committee of Seven, a product of the same summit. He stated that the discussions also concerned Moroccan television, film production and the role of the MAGHREB ARAB PRESS AGENCY.

Representative Abderrafii Basri (RNI [National Rally of Independents]) stressed in his speech the decline in the quality of television programs, which are, he said, "in contradiction to Moroccan traditions," emphasizing the "negative effect" of certain imported programs on Moroccan youth. He asked that the programming of television stations be reformed in order to create "television capable of making the public sensitive to the different areas" and recommended the presentation of documentaries on the history of the resistance since the exile of his late majesty, Mohammed V. He also noted "the low level of advertising spots, which distort national reality."

Representative Brahim Boutaleb of the Ittihadia opposition recalled the proposals made during the discussion of previous proposed budgets of this ministry, pointing out that "information in Morocco has not kept up with the democratic experience." In this regard, he said that "the mass media are the property of everyone," explaining that "censorship of certain information encourages confusion and a wrong interpretation of the scope of events." He also noted that the experience of the "Radio Mediterranee Internationale" station is a "failure" in terms of information. Finally, the representative asked that the ban on publication of the daily AL MOHARRER and the weekly LIBERATION be lifted.

The proposed budget of the Ministry of Information was approved by a vote of 67 to 21. The supplementary budget of the RTM was approved by a vote of 70 to 21.

During the debate on the proposed budget of the State Secretariat for Youth and Sports, the representatives were of the opinion that the resources allocated to this secretariat are inadequate and cannot meet all its needs. They also called for the improvement of the equipment and maintenance of sports fields and the establishment of youth centers in rural areas. Representative Chater Mohamed (PD [expansion unknown]) asked for strict control of the refereeing of sporting events, particularly football games. Representative Laachiri (Istiqlal) stressed the promotion of vacation resorts and the encouragement of scouting organizations and organized travel abroad, as well as the creation of new workshops. Representative Bensaid (USFP [Socialist Union of Popular Forces]) in turn noted that "the hasty training of national teams in the various sports will not produce positive results, particularly at the level of the upcoming Mediterranean Games" and called for the construction of medium-sized sports fields instead of large sports complexes.

The representatives unanimously requested the creation of a High Youth Council.

The chamber had previously approved the proposed budgets of the Ministries of Finance and Justice.

During the debate on the proposed budget of the Ministry of Finance, Representative Achiban (MP [expansion unknown]) mentioned the problems being encountered by Moroccan carpet dealers, particularly in the case of taxes, and requested the flexible application of quality control procedures for carpets. Representative Dahmi of the Istiqlal Party supported the proposed introduction of data processing to combat tax fraud.

The proposed budget of this ministry was approved by a vote of 41 to 25, with 1 abstention.

The Chamber of Representatives also approved the proposed budgets of the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Cultural Affairs, Housing and Land Management, National Education, Ocean Fishing and Merchant Marine, Labor and National Training, Energy and Mines, and Agriculture.

11915

CSO: 4519/117

# EFFORTS TO REBUILD ARMY DETAILED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 262, 29 Nov 82 pp 20-22

[Article by Muhammad 'Ali Qasim: "Special Missions Man Arms and Lebanese Army"]

[Text] When Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil directed his independence day message to the Lebanese while with his troops at the wrecked Henri Shihab military barracks in al-Awza'i, observers heard him say: "Starting right here we shall regain our independence, much of which has been lost," there was an announcement of the first allocation of American military assistance to Lebanon, an announcement that coincided with the visit to Beirut by American assistant secretary of defense Francis West, at the head of a high level military mission. So observers came away with an important indication of the coinciding of the wishes of the Lebanese Government and Washington's current thrust in trying to rebuild and strengthen the Lebanese Armed Forces in a manner permitting them to be transformed from a token military presence into a fighting force, enabling the "state to regain every inch of Lebanese soil," as President al-Jumayyil announced in his message.

It has not been surprising during the past few weeks that President Reagan's administration has hastened to adopt a set of practical steps aimed at demonstrating its military support for the Lebanese Armed Forces. Since the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory and the subsequent election of Shaykh Bashir al-Jummayyil as president of the Republic', and then his assassination and the election of his brother, Shaykh Amin al-Jummayyil to replace him, the United States has repeatedly stressed the high priority it was giving to the rebuilding of the Lebanese Army as a fundamental step in restoring the authority of the Lebanese state over all its territory. Washington circles on a number of important occasions have stressed this emphasis on rebuilding the forces of Lebanese legitimate authorities', this has included the quick visit in late summer to Beirut by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger during which he met with President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil just a few days before his assassination. At the time, this visit was regarded as an exceptional step since no big power capital such as Washington had ever before shown a similar interest in meeting with a president-elect of a state (that is, one who had not yet assumed his constitutional powers) and having him meet



with the secretary of defense himself, rather than delegating this to one of his many aides as is usually the case in such instances. While Weinberger's talks in Beirut, among other things, covered the issues of the Israeli occupation and the Syrian and Palestinian presences in Lebanon, an important aspect of them focused on the level of assistance needed to rebuild the Lebanese Army, enabling it to be developed throughout all Lebanon and giving it capabilities superior to those available to the armed militias operating in the country. In the wake of those talks between the two sides, it was learned that Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil presented Weinberger with a number of "conceptualizations" which he held regarding the future of the Lebanese Army, and which, according to some American sources, aware of the results of the talks, were at least "very ambitious." In fact, Shaykh Bashir had not hidden his intention to create a Lebanese Armed Force with a total manpower of about 100,000 men (that is, 5 times the present army, supported by an effective air force and navy which Lebanon completely lacks at the present time). Regarding the implementation of such an ambitious program, it was assumed that it would be done through the idea of a draft, on the one hand, and on the other hand merging the armed militias (defined as those under the "Lebanese Front" to which Al-Jumayyil belonged and which had about 25,000-30,000 regular personnel) into the ranks of the new army. On his part, the American secretary of defense pledged that his country would provide the necessary aid and assistance on various levels of money, arms and manpower to accomplish this goal. With regard to details, it was agreed to leave discussion of them until after the Lebanese president-elect had officially assumed his duties.

However, that did not come to pass since it was only a few days after the meeting of Al-Jumayyil and Weinberger when the Lebanese president-elect was assassinated in circumstances which are still obscure. The assassination (which many viewed as directed toward Washington's plans and interests in Lebanon and the area) brought no change in the policy of President Reagan's administration (publicly at least) toward the new situation in Lebanon. Quite the contrary, circles of this administration, including President Reagan himself, hurried to express their total support for the new Lebanese president, the brother of the late president, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, thereby reaffirming their previous commitments on the issue of rebuilding and strengthening the governmental forces.

During the new president's recent visit to Washington, the American administration renewed its pledges to assist the Lebanese Government in strengthening its military and defensive capabilities and expressed the feeling that that must be done in a manner in balance with the other efforts aimed at arranging the withdrawal of the Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian Armed Forces from Lebanon. Washington also took pains to stress that the international multinational forces in Lebanon would be only a period of transition paving the way for the Lebanese Army to assume the maintenance of order and establishment of the authority of the state in the country. In this regard, agreement was reached between the two sides on a series of practical steps aimed at actually making a start in implementing a long-range program to strengthen the Lebanese Army, the most important of which are as follows:

1. Approving a first allocation of military assistance and arms designed to respond to the urgent needs of the Lebanese Army during this current stage. Agreement was reached on treating this urgent aid as merely the first part of a total comprehensive aid package which Washington intended to provide to Lebanon in the sphere of military and security assistance. Consequently, it would not reflect the total and comprehensive framework which was supposed to characterize the Lebanese defensive rebuilding program over the long term.

2. Sending a high level American military mission to Lebanon with the understanding that part of this mission would be transformed into a sort of permanent American advisory presence there, in coordination and direct cooperation with the Lebanese military authorities. The tasks of the American mission were defined to include working with Lebanese military authorities to draft details of the comprehensive long-range plan required to rebuild the Lebanese Army over the next 5 years.

#### Urgent Arms Aid and Sending Experts

In fact only a few days after this agreement was reached, work to implement its provisions began. With regard to the required preliminary aid, the American Department of Defense announced last week that it had decided to earmark the sum of \$135 million for the Lebanese Government, with the understanding that it would use this sum to finance a number of urgent arms deals which the Lebanese Army intended to conclude soon with Washington. Pentagon sources revealed that this assistance would be provided on a very urgent basis since the Lebanese Army would start receiving the arms stipulated during the next few weeks and these weapons would include additional numbers of M-113 armored personnel carriers, 155mm field artillery pieces and TOW antitank missiles, weapons which Lebanon had been receiving gradually from the United States during the administration of the previous president, Ilyas Sarkis. This would be in addition to armed attack helicopters and other helicopters equipped to carry troops and ammunition, a quantity of main battle tanks and self-propelled field artillery, types of weapons which the Lebanese Army would be obtaining from the United States for the first time.

In addition to this step, which was unprecedented in the history of arms and military cooperative relations between the two countries, the provisions for American aid which were revealed provided that Washington would send a group of experts and advisers, estimated at 50-60 men, to assist the Lebanese Army in incorporating and operating the new weapons which it would be getting. It should be noted that this was the first occasion of its sort where it was officially announced that Washington intended to keep military advisers in Lebanon patterned after the situation in a number of other Arab countries which are usually described as "vital to the interests of the United States in the area," such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, Morocco and Tunisia. Naturally, only one conclusion can be drawn from that, Washington has finally decided to "elevate" Lebanon to this select group of countries, if that is the correct way to



put it, and to regard Lebanon with such a degree of importance to the security interests of the United States as to prompt the United States to take a step of sending advisers and experts there to assist and train the governmental forces and to facilitate the operation of American arms it would be obtaining.

Francis West, "The Special Missions Man"

With regard to the long-range American security plan, the first step in achieving it began last week with the announcement that Francis West had arrived in Beirut at the head of a high level American military mission, as we mentioned earlier. The task of this mission will be to negotiate with Lebanese military officials and come up with a proposed detailed formula for the comprehensive arms, financial and technological support program which Washington will provide to Lebanon over the next few years.

In fact, the thing of particular interest in the announcement about the visit of the American mission is, to be precise, the person heading it, Francis West himself. This special interest is in fact justified since West is the person directly responsible for defining security and arms programs between the United States and its friends in the Third World, in general, and the Arab region, in particular. He is, to a large extent, regarded as "the sensitive missions man" in this connection. For example, West was responsible for all negotiations between the United States and numerous countries in the Arab region during the past 2 years aimed at reaching agreements for those countries to provide operational and geographic facilities to the American Rapid Deployment Force being prepared to operate in the Middle East, in return for Washington's pledge to provide the military, arms and financial support they needed to strengthen and improve their armed forces. So it was Francis West who led the talks between the Americans and Egypt, Morocco, Somalia and Oman, talks which all resulted those countries' approval of assistance to the United States in connection with establishing the necessary bases and facilities for the Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East. West was also closely connected with the AWACS plane deal for Saudi Arabia and is now overseeing handling of the issue of probably supplying Jordan with F-16 Falcon and F-6G Tiger Shark aircraft which has been under discussion for some time and which is expected to be officially disclosed in the near future. Again, Washington's step in sending an important official such as Francis West at the head of a mission charged with studying the needs of the Lebanese governmental forces and determining ways to respond to them, most likely signifies a practical manifestation of the special interest President Reagan's administration has been expressing for some time in the issue of rebuilding the Lebanese Army and improving it in materiel and numbers. We must still point out that major proposed aspects of the Lebanese defensive reconstruction program, which Washington has expressed willingness to implement, involve strengthening the Lebanese armored forces and equipping them with quantities of battle tanks, such as the M-48 Patton and the M-60, and improving the Lebanese Air Force by supplying it with modern fighter aircraft. These could well include the F-5G Tiger Shark, quantities of which are intended to be supplied to a number

of Arab countries, including Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Bahrain, in addition to transport aircraft, and attack and transport helicopters. This is in addition to strengthening Lebanese air defenses by establishing a number of anti-aircraft missile batteries of the Hawk-type or of the Chaparral-type which are less effective and complex but generally suitable for the needs of a small country such as Lebanon.

#### Between Chances of Success and "The Israeli Obstacle"

In any case, it may be necessary to emphasize that all these important arms steps which are currently underway (if they come to pass) under the slogan of "strengthening the legitimate Lebanese authorities and establishing their influence over all the country's territory" will be linked first and foremost with the success of the current attempts aimed at reaching an agreement by which it will be possible to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces, on the one hand, and, on the other, the Syrian and Palestinian forces stationed in al-Biq'a and the north in order to pave the way for the legitimate Lebanese forces to assume responsibility for maintaining order and defending the country. Naturally, this is in addition to the necessary step of stripping the remaining militias outside the legitimate Lebanese establishment of their arms which include heavy equipment of various types. Naturally, any obstacle to achievement of these fundamental goals will certainly mean roadblocks directly in the fact of Lebanese governmental programs for defensive improvement and rebuilding and they will not only threaten the chances of success of those programs but could once again stir up discussion of the future of the Lebanese legitimate authorities and their armed forces. An answer to these vital questions, according to military circles in the United States and Europe, still hinges on how Israel will permit the rebuilding of effective and capable central Lebanese forces. While American administration sources stress that they are currently engaged in persuading Israel that it is essential to agree to this and not to place obstacles in the way of accomplishing it, there is nothing to indicate that the Menachem Begin government is willing to facilitate this without getting, in return, guarantees and prices which will most likely be quite exorbitant.

8389

CSO: 4404/150

LEBANON

AL-WAZZAN CALLS FOR WESTERN ECONOMIC INVESTMENTS

NC291341 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] At the world seminar for businessmen which has opened in (Bafus), Switzerland, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has called for the operation of reconstructing Lebanon to be an example of international cooperation in reconstructing and developing a country that has been the victim of wars waged by others on its territory.

In a statement which included a brief review of the reasons for what has befallen Lebanon, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the various systems in Lebanon, which are based on the principle of freedom, constitute factors that encourage investment.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan then spoke about what interests foreign investors. He said that, despite the ruination and devastation that has befallen it, Lebanon shoulders its financial responsibilities toward others and that the Lebanese balance of payments continues to be sound and to achieve a surplus every year, thanks to the transfers made by the many Lebanese working abroad.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the United States has insured the Americans' investments in Lebanon against war and political risks and that Lebanon hopes that European governments will follow in the steps of the U.S. Government, so as to confirm the confidence they have put in us by their participation in the international forces.

Emphasizing that the reconstruction of Lebanon through model international cooperation is in the interest of everyone in view of Lebanon's position in the Middle East, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that this small homeland on the Mediterranean shore has been, is and will continue to be a shore of dialogue and a bridge for interaction between East and West in view of its special role in its Arab and regional environs.

CSO: 4400/178

## BRIEFS

**SYRIAN NATIONAL PARTY RIFT**--Newspaper reports state that strife has strengthened within the Syrian National Party because of the deep-seated differences that have erupted among the party's three feuding factions of In'am R'ad, Asad al-Ashqar and Ilyas Qunayzih. These reports make it clear that this strife, which has turned into acts of physical liquidations within the past two months, particularly in the south, is due to numerous matters, the most important of which is the dispute existing between Syria and the Palestinian Fatah organization. Furthermore, there is a strong tendency within the Syrian National Social Party to deal with Syria. This trend is countered by another one which underlines the need for continuing cooperation with Fatah. As a result of this strife, the Syrian National Social Party members present in al-Biqa' now support Syria, while their comrades in the north have sided with Fatah. Concerning financial matters, it has transpired that the pro-Syrian party members accuse the Fatah followers within the party of receiving funds from this organization, while the Fatah followers accuse the pro-Syrian group of accepting arms from Damascus and of selling them to various quarters. At two meetings held around the end of last year, a deep divergence of views appeared between these two trends, and each group accused the other of profiteering at the party's expense. [Text] [NC231043 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 23 Jan 83]

**ARMY PERSONNEL DISMISSED**--National Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri today approved the dismissal of 339 soldiers from the army for disciplinary reasons. He also referred 3 officers, 95 soldiers and 13 citizens to the military court. He accepted the resignation of 24 civilians working at the Defense Ministry. A military source said tonight that 30 officers of various ranks have tendered their resignation after the issuance of Decree No 1. [Text] [NC312024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jan 83]

**ISRAELI GUARD SQUADS**--It has been reported today that an Israeli measure has been adopted in Habbush, al-Zahrani and some villages around al-Nabatiyah which provides for appointing guard squads in these villages under the command of three Israeli officers known as (Dani, Sapida and Aluf). It has been noticed that the guard members belonged previously to leftist factions. [Text] [NC261315 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jan 83]

CSO: 4400/178

## BUDGET FOR 1983 TO SHOW SIZABLE DEFICIT

GF251305 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 25 Jan 83 p 20

[Text] Muscat--The 1983 budget for the Sultanate of Oman shows a deficit of RO 207 million. Total revenues are to be around RO 1,443 million while expenditures total RO 1,650 million.

Petroleum products would fetch RO 1,181 million in revenues. An amount of RO 122 million is to be raised by loans, while 10 million is to come from aid. Other sources of revenue are to bring in 130 million.

Expenditure (in RO million) is split thus: defence and security recurring expenditure 486; capital expenditure 126, civil recurring expenditure 383, development expenditure 362; development: agriculture and fisheries 4, Oman Development Bank 4, Oman Housing Bank 4. Support to private sector 19; petroleum development, Oman: recurring expenditure 62, development expenditure 135; loan repayments 35, subsidies and loans 30. Total RO 1,650 million.

Major ministrywise allocations (in RO million) are as under: communications and roads 77; education 45; electricity and water 52; petroleum and minerals 35; social affairs and labour 33; Ministry of Commerce 36; agriculture and fisheries 26; posts, telegraphs and telephone 23; Dhofar Region 13; Musandam Development Committee 12.8, land affairs and municipalities 14.

Other ministrywise allocations (in RO million) are: health 6, information 5, justice 4, interior 3.6, heritage and culture 2.9 and Diwan affairs 1.

An amount of RO 24 million has been earmarked for the Bustan Hotel project, while the Sultan Qabus University project gets an allocation of RO 23 million.

Among other things, the Agricultural Produce Marketing Organisation has been allotted 3.8 million, the State Consultative Council 1.7 million, environmental protection 2.2 million, PWD [Public Works Department] 2 million and development council 1 million.

CSO: 4400/177



INFORMATION MINISTER VIEWS MIDEAST ISSUES

LD220058 Riyadh SPA in English 1428 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Jan (SPA)--Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abdhu Yamani, in an interview published here today, said King Fahd's recent tour abroad was full of international contacts, especially on the Lebanese situation and the outcome of the Arab League follow-up committee's mission.

Speaking to AL-JAZIRAH, Dr Yamani affirmed that the monarch's trip to Algeria and Morocco was part of continuous efforts exerted to ensure Arab solidarity in implementation of the kingdom's higher policy giving top priority to the issue.

The committee, formed by an Arab summit held in Fes in September, had been entrusted with briefing permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on a unified Arab plan to solve the Middle East problem.

The minister recalled that King Fahd had consultations with King Hassan of Morocco, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Dr Yamani said the kingdom's efforts, under the leadership of King Fahd, were concentrated on realising Arab solidarity through which we can confront the Israeli enemy that exploits Arab dissension to fulfill its aggressive aims, and persist in occupying Arab land and threatening Arab security and sovereignty.

"This was the case recently when it invaded and occupied Lebanese territory and committed the ugliest massacres," he added.

Referring to the Zionist information media's role in America, the minister said a major part of American public opinion, press and other information media was influenced by Zionist propaganda, but noted that the world had come to know the "real intentions of the Zionists" after the Sabra and Shatila Palestine refugee camps' massacres in Beirut.

The minister said it was not easy for the Arab information media to leave behind a big impact on American public opinion in a short time" in view of the historic and economic roots enjoyed by Zionist influence."

"Efforts exerted by Arab information media were having good but limited results and they sought to break the monopoly of Zionist propaganda and its influence on American public opinion as well as present the Arab viewpoint in objective manner," he added.

He explained that Arab moves were designed to "face the Zionist's campaign of distortion and explain the true facts about the Arab position, it being just and positive and seeking to resolve the Middle East crisis not only in the interest of the Arabs but also in the interest of humanity, by establishing peace and stability in this important part of the world."

Referring to Egypt's recent attitudes, Dr Yamani said they were continually drawing closer to the Arab stand and encouraging steps in this direction had been made.

"Egypt's direction towards the Arabas was a positive move in the interest of both Egypt and the Arabs and should be welcomed and supported so that Egypt could reassume its position as an active and effective member of the single Arab community," he added.

The minister expressed the hope that the Arabs would be reunited soon. He also said the kingdom was doing its utmost to put an end to the war between Iraq and Iran through diplomatic channels. However, the minister regretted the Iranian attitude towards efforts exerted to stop the war and its "persistence in maintaining the destructive conflict despite Iraq's big positive response."

Discussing Saudi Arabia's attitude towards the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, Dr Yamani said the kingdom "has not been and is not a party to any negotiations that took place or which are taking place with the Israeli enemy."

"The kingdom's stand is clear and calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory. This has been asserted through the kingdom's moves on the Arab and international levels and its affirmation of the importance of Lebanon's independence and the preservation of its Arab character and identity," he added.

He also said King Fahd had been acquainted with the results of the recent earthquake in North Yemen and ordered a "continuation of official and popular support for the Yemeni brethren."

CSO: 4400/177



KING INAUGURATES OIL PROJECTS IN YANBU'

LD301614 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] This afternoon King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz inaugurated the East-West crude oil pipeline, Petrolina and the Yanbu' Petromin refinery. He arrived at the ceremony location at 1315 this afternoon where he was welcomed by minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the governor of the public establishment for petroleum and minerals, Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, and a number of senior officials. After the playing of the national anthem, the king proceeded to the ceremony location. The ceremony commenced with a recital from the Koran.

Then Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ahmad Zaki Yamani delivered a speech in which he expressed his thanks and welcome to the king for attending the ceremony. He reviewed the efforts exerted by the kingdom toward developing the country's economy. He said that the projects being inaugurated today were among the largest economic projects, petroleum is being brought from points far east to operate factories in Yanbu' in the far west. Thus we obtain a greater yield from our petroleum wealth and accomplish strategic advantages of good both to us and to the buying world. The building and construction continues and the march toward a better future goes on in complete cohesion for the creation of a structure that cannot be destroyed and a system that cannot be terminated.

In the name of the petroleum community, he thanked the king for his strong support which led to the realization of the Yanbu' projects.

He was followed by the governor of the public establishment for petroleum and minerals, Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, who thanked King Fahd for attending the inauguration ceremony. He affirmed that the projects being inaugurated by his majesty today were the result of an ideal exploitation of our natural resources of oil and gas. This exploitation was based on 15 years of economic and technical study before the results were submitted to the responsible quarters for their approval.

At 1500 today King Fahd attended a luncheon given in his honor by the public establishment for petroleum and minerals, Petromin, on the occasion of the inauguration of the petroleum projects at Yanbu'. The luncheon was attended by the governor of al-Madinah (al-Munawwarah), Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; and a number of princes, ministers and senior civilian and military officials.

COMMENTARIES ON ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

GF280722 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In their editorials today the newspapers AR-RIYAD and AL-JAZIRAH commented on the state's continued efforts to diversify sources of income to avoid dependency on one economic sector which is the case other developing countries.  
[as printed]

Under the headline "A State for All and a Wealth for All," the newspaper AR-RIYAD said: If we review our country's growth by examining the measures taken by His Majesty King Fahd, we will find that oil, which used to be the only source of wealth in our country, is no longer the essential reality in our economy. We have to acknowledge the significance of this. Widespread agricultural expansion not only includes oases and watering holes but also encompasses most of the desert regions which also now contain huge poultry farms and livestock breeding areas. Agricultural products, poultry and meat supplies will soon be available in local markets and we will feel their immense significance to our economy after production reaches the planned levels.

Under the headline "The Leadership and Vision for the Future," AL-JAZIRAH said: Our wise leadership's efforts to use our oil wealth in local industrialization provides the great assurance of the future of oil as a national wealth because the plan to locally industrialize means creating a production alternative for our national economy by reducing the heavy reliance on the marketing of oil exports. This would also mean that during the short run the national economy will not be adversely affected by any drop in oil prices in the international market because we will know how to invest our income from oil into local industries, how to export locally manufactured products, how to expand industrialization, and how to invest the income from our manufactured exports into other development fields such as agriculture, agricultural related industries and other fields, a move which will enable our economy to develop and expand like that of every other industrialized country.

CSO: 4400/177

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCIAL AGREEMENT--The central planning organ today signed a financial cooperation agreement with the FRG to provide financial aid of 30 million marks for the reconstruction of San'a'-(Sa'il) road. The agreement was signed by Fuad Qa'id Muhammad, development minister and head of the central planning organ, and Dr Wolf-Dietrich Schilling, FRG ambassador in San'a'. [GF290602 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Jan 83 GF]

ITALIAN AGRICULTURE AGREEMENT--San'a', 1 Feb (WAKH)--An agreement was signed today in San'a' between the YAR and Italy to establish a \$31 million agricultural research station in Dhamar Region. The agreement was signed on the Yemeni side by Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Dr Ahmad al-Hamdani and on the Italian side by the Italian ambassador in San'a'. This agreement, to which the Italian Government will contribute \$8 million, will complete the project of agricultural research in the region. [Text] [GF011753 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Feb 83 GF]

CSO: 4400/177

## AFGHANISTAN

### BRIEFS

HERAT PROVINCE FIGHTING--Mashhad, 22 Jan (IRNA)--In three lightning attacks on the joint Soviet and Afghan government forces, the Afghan Mojahedin killed 16 soldiers, wounded 4, and destroyed 4 armoured tanks, a vehicle, and a Soviet jeep. Also a helicopter was damaged which was forced to make an emergency landing at Herat barracks. The guerrilla attack took place last Thursday in Herat Province. Informed sources said that the Soviet occupiers retaliated by bombarding residential areas in Herat Province, killing 4 passengers on a bus and wounding the rest. [Text] [GF221738 Tehran IRNA in English 1537 GMT 22 Jan 83]

MOJAHEDIN ATTACK SOVIETS--Tehran, 23 Jan (IRNA)--In an ambush at a Russian military convoy the Afghan Mojahedin destroyed three tanks, and a military truck killing 20 Russian soldiers at an area 77 kms. east of Kabul. Sources said the Mojahedin attacked the convoy while it was passing the Dargotangi [spelling as received] region, while the rest of the convoy departed from Jalalabad. In another development Soviet fighter planes bombed the Konarha Province's capital, Chigha Sarai, killing two children, and destroying many houses and wounding an Afghan Mojahed, and martyring two of the Mojahedin. In that attack 15 Soviet and Afghan soldiers were killed or wounded. Also, the Afghan Mojahedin news agency stationed in Peshawar, reported some 10 Russian soldiers were killed in Pushton Bagh [spelling as received] south of the Qandahar-Jalalabad highway. They were killed while smoking marijuana. Meanwhile the Kabul Radio announced Babrak Karmal has called for a political solution for the Afghan problem. [Text] [LD231200 Tehran IRNA in English 0916 GMT 23 Jan 83]

UN, IRANIAN ENVOYS--Islalabad, 11 Feb (IRNA)--U.N. special envoy, Diego Cordovez, said here Monday that solution of Afghanistan crisis was not an easy task adding that it would become further difficult under the present circumstances. Speaking in a meeting with the Iranian ambassador here Abu Sharif, the U.N. envoy referred to a harsh statement addressed to him by the Islamic alliance of Afghan Mujahideen. Abu Sharif, stressing on the Islamic Republic's stance vis-a-vis Afghanistan issue, noted that any solution without observing aspirations of Afghan people would receive such reactions and was deemed to failure. Diego Cordovez is expected to visit Iran next week to hold talks with Iranian officials. [Text] [LD011341 Tehran IRNA in English 1025 GMT 1 Feb 83]

CSO: 4600/268

RAJAVI: NO COMMON POINT WITH KHOMEYNI'S ISLAM

Athens TA NEA in Greek 14 Jan 83 p 7

[Interview with Mas'ud Rajavi by Ira Feloukatzi in Paris, date not given]

[Excerpts] Paris, Jan--"Peace, democracy, freedom, ensuring the citizens' legal rights, restoration of the economy," these are the words constantly repeated by Massud Rajavi in his attempt to explain to his interlocutor the goals and the opposition views of the "Mojahedin-e Khalq" of Iran, of whom he is the leader.

[Question] Briefly, what is the situation in your country?

[Answer] Khomeyni's regime is an inhuman system whose goal is to impose, at the end of the twentieth century, a medieval dictatorship of a religious nature. Over 60,000 political prisoners are in jail, more than 25,000 persons--most of them sympathizers of the Majahedin organization--have been executed and tortures defy the imagination. However, the regime has reached a complete impasse on a social, economic and ideological level. For instance, at a time when we need 18 billion dollars on foreign exchange, our exports this year--with the exception of oil--only reached 300 million dollars. Even more important is the fact that this regime is facing an organized and extensive mass resistance movement by the people. The Mojahedin are everywhere.

What Must Be Done

[Question] What do you think should happen in Iran?

[Answer] We created an alternative democratic solution, the National Resistance Council. Most of the political parties and of the popular, democratic, national forces stand with us within this alternative solution. We are fighting for Iran's freedom and independence, and this presupposes Khomeyni's fall.

[Question] Why are you against Khomeyni, when you had originally supported him?

[Answer] It is not right to say we supported Khomeyni. He exploited, he abused a coincidence at a particular time in history. He appropriated the leadership position in the popular revolution because of the oppression prevailing toward the end of the shah's regime, at a time when political parties could not be



active because of this oppression and while the Mojahedin were still weak in their organization. This coincidence granted Khomeyni the opportunity to transform the clergy into a political system.

#### We Are the Future

[Question] Do you believe in foreign support in your struggle and do you have positive indications?

[Answer] In the world in which we live, we cannot look at the life of a people as a separate entity. We attribute the greatest significance to our internal situation, but we do not neglect the role others can play. I am fighting for the freedom and the independence of my country. Whatever happens to coincide with it is positive and legitimate. We have excellent relations with many brotherly movements in the Third World. Midsize countries have realized that we are Iran's future. As for the superpowers, we are strong enough to make them perceive our country's need for freedom and independence and to make them respect this freedom and independence. On an international level, we have the support of more than 300 political parties, 200 universities, 100 trade unions and over 2,000 religious, political and scientific personalities, as well as of people in the universities and the press.

[Question] It is said that you are also an Islamist. How does your perception of Islam differ from Khomeyni's?

[Answer] I would rather be asked, what are the common points between Khomeyni's Islam and ours. I would answer that there is no common point. We are for a democratic, civilized and progressive Islam which loves freedom, science and peace. Khomeyni's regime is based on dictatorship and coercion, on religious obligation. Our Islam, above all, respects the free choice of the people. If we were to return to Iran tomorrow and the people would not want us at the helm--a very improbable hypothesis--we would respect the people's will. One can have interesting ideas, but if these are not accepted by others, one must know how to yield, to depart. Any other attitude leads to fascism.

[Question] If you were to come to power, what type of regime would you establish and what would your attitude be toward the other parties?

[Answer] Our goal is to form a national, democratic and socialist government in accordance with the program and the decisions of the National Resistance Council. With the exception of those who participated in the crimes of the shah and of Khomeyni, all others will have equal rights. Our program specifies a number of measures that will ensure democratic liberties, equality of the sexes, equal rights for all citizens regardless of origin, nationality and social class. Another duty of our government would be to make peace with Iraq. Because we believe that this war will not end as long as Khomeyni is in power. Our foremost need is the reconstruction of our country. We must work for 30 years in order to restore what Khomeyni and his predecessors have destroyed.

[Question] What is your position vis-a-vis the war with Iraq and minorities in Iran?

[Answer] Khomeyni is using the war abroad in order to disguise the internal war, local problems, the impossibility of governing the country and the resistance he is facing. Unable to direct the revolution toward the social and economic development so needed by the country, he is compelled to find an antidote to his domestic problem. He is therefore attempting to export the revolution beyond the borders. Peace is the duty of the next government, on which work must be concentrated. In our view, peace must be established right away. Our slogan and our strategy is "freedom, peace, security." As for the minorities, our program recognizes their rights to free expression on all levels.

CSO: 3521/171

BANI-SADR REFERS TO KHOMEYNI AS 'ROBESPIERRE,' 'MONSTER'

PM031113 Madrid YA in Spanish 26 Jan 83 p 16

[Interview with former Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr by Antonio Pelayo in Paris; date not specified]

[Excerpts] Paris--[Question] How can someone like you, who was so close to Khomeyni and part of his circle of advisers, have been so wrong about him?

[Answer] I was not mistaken. It is Imam Khomeyni who has changed a great deal since his accession to power. A man who was created to be an angel can become a devil. Robespierre, for instance, who initially opposed the death sentence, ultimately signed hundreds of capital sentences a day. All the factors--age, ambition, the people who surround him and advise him, his total ignorance of political, economic and international realities--have made Khomeyni the monster he is today. I am not saying that these tendencies and defects did not exist before within him, but they did not manifest themselves, and the Islamic revolution was able to materialize. But the people's will has been betrayed. This is why I titled my book ["Experience Betrayed"] as I did.

[Question] If you compare Khomeyni to Robespierre, perhaps you could be compared to Danton. If you have seen Wajda's latest film, perhaps you will see yourself reflected in that character.

[Answer] No, I have not seen that film, but I read a great deal about the French revolution. And though there are parallels with the Iranian revolution, the differences are numerous and fundamental. For instance, there were no myths in it; everyone was at the same level. Khomeyni does not put himself at the same level as the rest. He has manufactured his own myth. I, for instance, was always opposed to the people's courts. Danton created them and was one of their victims. Of course every revolution has its Danton.

[Question] How do you view your country's present situation?

[Answer] We have reached a very delicate moment. Khomeyni cannot last indefinitely. Soon we will be starting very specific action in Iran, since there is the unquestionable danger that his demise could cause a situation of uncontrollable chaos and absolute ungovernability in the country, since there is nobody who can

replace him or play a role similar to his. At present there are two tendencies within the regime: one which concerns itself with the administration of the government's affairs and another which tries to ensure the system's stability by means of systematic violence, torture and repression. The ayatollah was always in favor of repression, but now he seems to have changed, because perhaps he has realized that things cannot continue that way. As happened with the shah, when the real state of affairs was recognized it was too late. But Khomeyni is now using a different kind of reasoning with the aim of remedying the situation. But he no longer has time.

[Question] Is it still he who exercises supreme control over the state?

[Answer] Yes, because, as I said before, he is irreplaceable. But the imam is very easily influenced. He was so at my time. He draws his ideas from the latest conversation he has conducted. This is why those around him vet his contacts and make sure that he receives no advice other than that which is consistent with their line. Furthermore, since he is convinced of his role, he permits nobody to be popular or to have ascendancy over the people. His own advisers belittle their own importance in front of him to avoid prompting his jealousy.

[Question] What is your personal situation?

[Answer] I was elected president of the republic by the people on 25 January 1980, just 2 years ago now, in accordance with the constitution adopted by referendum in March 1979. My dismissal in June 1981 was entirely illegal: it was a coup d'etat and entirely unconstitutional. Therefore, I still consider myself my country's constitutional president until the people freely replace me. Among the groups opposed to the Khomeyni regime, some, such as Shahpur Bakhtiar or the shah's son, were expelled by the people themselves, who do not want them to return, moreover. This is not the case with me and the information I receive from many sectors confirms that there are many million Iranians awaiting our action and already cooperating with us.

[Question] Could outside factors facilitate or hinder an evolution of the situation in Iran?

[Answer] For the time being the major powers may want to maintain the status quo. But it is the sovereign people who must decide on their future. The war with Iraq, for instance, has contributed to Khomeyni's stability in power. As far as we are concerned, the important thing is the priority of national independence. We cannot accept theories such as that of limited sovereignty. Iran will be master of its own future.

[Question] What is your verdict on the past few years?

[Answer] I have realized that in international politics lies play a major role, as does ignorance. This is particularly true of the United States, but not only there. I have also realized that a regime without genuine support at home cannot be maintained even with external assistance. The shah learned that. Khomeyni and his followers will fall some day because they do not enjoy the Iranian public's real backing. This is why they are now gambling on giving priority to the elites, because the masses are not with them. But sooner or later the return to the people's power must take place. That will be our moment.

PAPER REPORTS DISSIDENTS FOUND DURING 'OPERATION AYATOLLAH ESFAHANI'

GF280542 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Jan 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Islamic revolution guards and personnel of the Islamic revolution committees in an extensive operation which was named in memory of the martyred Ayatollah Ashrafi Esfahani discovered 20 communal houses. During this operation 80 [number as published] members of the hypocrite organization were arrested or annihilated.

Names of those arrested and annihilated are as follows:

1. 'Abbas Hematti, alias Babak, responsible for the hypocrite organization in the southern part of the country and directly responsible for the organization in Arak; he planned the criminal operation which resulted in the martyrdom of Ayatollah Sadduqi.
2. Mohsen Sadat, also known as Mohsen Esfahani and by the alias Jahangir, responsible for the supply department and member of the jungle movement organization.
3. Mohammad 'Ali Karimi, alias Ahmad, responsible for the organization in the cities of Ton-e Kabon and Ramsar and also responsible for the security of the organization in Gilan.
4. Mohsen Mohkam, alias 'Aemad Va Kamal, responsible for the military wing of the organization in Arak and a participant in all terrorist activities in that city.
5. Moluk Mandagaran, alias Nushin, a member of the hypocrite organization.
6. 'Azim Habibifar, alias Hadi, second in command of the hypocrites in the southern part of the country.
7. Mostafa Fanyun, member of the organization's information department.
8. Hasan Partow 'Alam, member of the organization's information department.
9. 'Ali Arab, alias 'Abbas, one of the criminal elements of the hypocrite organization who was responsible for its terrorist cadre and the perpetrator of many murders.



10. Karim, one of the active members of the organization.
11. Fariba Reza'i Amiri, one of the active elements of the hypocrite organization.
12. Mohammad Reza Sokut, alias Mohammad 'Ata, head of the special operation cadre of the hypocrite organization.
13. 'Ali Reza 'Abbasi, member of the organization's information department.

A large quantity of documents and weapons were seized during the operation. They included 18 G-3's, 22 Colt revolvers, 20 hand grenades as well as antitank grenades, mines, ammunition and wireless sets.

CSO: 4640/90

FEDA'IYAN MEMBERS ARRESTED IN BANDAR 'ABBAS

GF261756 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 9 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] Hormozgan Province Islamic Revolution Guards Corps have issued a statement concerning the arrest or annihilation of a number of members or supporters of the war-waging minigroups and the destruction of their organizational headquarters in four provinces. Part of the statement reads:

Following martyr (Qalampar) operations in the cities of Bandar 'Abbas, Kerman, Zahedan and Urumiyeh, over 47 members of the central cadre and supporters of the organization of the American mercenary minigroup of Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq--minority group and Ashraf Dehqan branch--were either arrested or annihilated. These victorious operations started with the arrest of one of the organizational members of the Ashraf Dehqan group--Kerman branch--in Bandar 'Abbas and the discovery of the communications network of the minigroup in district 6 and then the ceaseless efforts of the border revolution guards in Bandar 'Abbas and the Provinces of Kerman and Sistan Va Baluchestan completely destroyed the minigroup organizations in Zahedan and Kerman. In Bandar 'Abbas a number of members and supporters of the group were captured and 2 Bernos and a great deal of logistics material was discovered in their den. With complete coordination of the border guards in Bandar 'Abbas, the central headquarters of the revolution guards and Urumiyeh revolution guards, 3 communal dens of the Ashraf Dehqan minigroup were completely surrounded in Urumiyeh and following a clash 5 main members of the group were annihilated and 1 member was arrested. During the course of the discovery of these communal dens a large amount of Kalashnikovs, Uzi's, Colts, grenades and various types of ammunition, explosives, handmade bombs and large quantities of interorganizational documents, forged documents and 300,000 tumans of stolen public funds were discovered.

Following is the list of the names of the annihilated members of the minigroups:

1. Hasan (Kordeh), alias Mohammad Hasan, in charge of organization.
2. Naser Eskandari, alias Hamed, organizational deputy.
3. Hoseyn Hashemi, alias Manaf.

4. Gholam'ali 'Alamshah, alias Mansur.

5. A girl using the alias Fatemeh.

Following is the list of the names of some of the arrested members:

1. 'Abdollah Hoseyni, son of Mohammad, alias Saleh.
2. 'Ali Ahmadi, son of Khalil, alias 'Ali Kuchak and Mohammad Taqi.
3. Yadollah Salari, son of 'Ali, alias 'Abdollah.
4. Mohammad Ramezanpur, son of Ramezan, alias Pasha.
5. Raj Ahmadshahi, son of 'Abdollah, alias Nasrollah.
6. Mahmud Fuladkhani, son of 'Abdollah, alias Morad.
7. Musa Pishdad, son of Pishin, alias 'Ali.
8. Hoseyn Rowhani, son of Safar, alias Mohammad.
9. Kurosh Yusefi, son of Est 'il, alias Mas'ud.
10. 'Abbas Barkhordarzadeh, son of Hoseyn, alias Mehrdad.
11. 'Abdolghafur Rigi-Motlaq, son of Tirdad, alias Salim.
12. Reza Rigi, son of Niazimohammad, alias Samad.

[Signed] Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Bandar 'Abbas

CSO: 4640/90

PAPER NOTES ACTIONS AGAINST HYPOCRITES

GF281316 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 9 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Thanks for the Blessings"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday we received the news of the brilliant success of the brother revolution guards and the Islamic revolution committees concerning the annihilation of the belligerent minigroups and counterrevolutionaries. This revealed once again the strength of the Islamic republic in removing the obstacles that its enemies have placed on the path of the popular divine revolution.

The hypocrites, Feda'eyan and other enemies professed to have impregnable installations and boasted that "while the intelligence system of the regime can only learn the principles of intelligence from us, it will always remain a step behind." Today as they flee from the fervor of the selfless revolution guards and do not even feel safe by escaping to France, it is the humiliating defeats that make them foolishly declare that "the regime has given special training to its intelligence officials." They see very clearly that there is no place for them among the people and this is the secret of their downfall.

The point to be noted about the recent successes of the revolution guards and the committees is that their attacks on the tottering and decaying installations of the contentious minigroups are taking place at a time when these "unfortunate" people are investing large sums to protect their forces. Their investment has no motive except to ensure their escape to another country beyond the frontiers of Iran.

The reason is that when they had the manpower to work for them, they dragged them aimlessly and blindly into the streets and embroiled the regime in this "child's play" for their own ends while they hid in team houses and remained underground in their satanic sanctuaries without any hint to the people or the security forces and in this way, they pushed their supporters before the wrath of the people.

The leaders of these deviants claimed that for every supporter that is eliminated, another is immediately recruited because the path to evil is always open. Today it has been proved that all such declarations were

nothing more than hollow poetical flights of fancy and not one of the deceived has been replaced and never will be. This reality has been exposed and with the exception of a few supporters who have managed to escape the grip of law, there is no one left. This was what led the criminal leaders of the minigroups to their swift decline and flight.

Despite trying to protect their pawns, the recent victories inflicted decisive and lethal blows on the hypocrites, destroying two sections of the Feda'eyan-e Khalq, and Feda'eyan installations in four provinces.

CSO: 4640/90



EDITORIAL LOOKS AT PLOTS AGAINST REVOLUTION

GF261747 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 15 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Strong Smell of Conspiracy"]

[Excerpts] One of the important points we would like to refer to with respect to the conspiracy currently being hatched by the enemies of the Islamic revolution in the Persian Gulf region is that they prefer the Islamic republic be more involved with the war and for this involvement to continue for some time. The enemy benefits in two ways from this war:

1. It knows that such an involvement will not allow the Islamic republic to become actively involved in the issue of Palestine in the near future and play the role it wishes and can carry out in this respect.
2. It wishes to reduce even the present level of the activity of the Islamic republic on the issue of Palestine. Even though other issues do not allow the Islamic republic to assume a hundredth of the role it wishes to undertake on this issue, the joint enemies of the Islamic republic and the Palestinian people are currently very worried because the Islamic republic has not forsaken the Palestine issue and does its best to defend the innocent Palestinian nation and reveal the nature of the enemies of Islam.

It is because of this that we have to move faster and, God willing, end the issue of the war as soon as possible and get rid of Saddam by the coming spring. If this happens, and God willing it will, all the plans of the enemies will be foiled.

Another issue which we must clearly put our finger on is the problem of Kuwait. Kuwaiti leaders have aided Saddam as much as they could since the start of the imposed war. They gave him money, put their ports at his disposal for transport of Western and Eastern arms, handed over their islands for military use against the Islamic republic, carried out the role of a political gofer for him here and there and there was nothing that they couldn't do for Saddam. This was all because the United States had told them that should Saddam be defeated so will they. The Americans had told all the regional rulers that the Iranian revolutionaries wish to invade their land and should they not stand for their rights they would lose their throne.

The miserable sheykhs of the Persian Gulf, even though they had never seen anything but lies and treachery from the colonialists, be it the British, French or the American version, again played it stupid and accepted the American analysis and did their best to shore up Saddam and did not hesitate in their efforts against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Kuwaiti rulers and all the Persian Gulf sheykhs now are certain that Saddam will be gone before next spring. However, why is it that we still hear the drunken calls from Kuwait? Why is it that the Kuwaiti leaders are not becoming wise? The answer is because they are still under the influence of the false American analysis. They still have not been able to believe that the Islamic republic is not based on warmongering and is basically against such things and the only reason it created such a black hell for Saddam is because he lit the fire of this war.

It seems that the Kuwaiti rulers have interpreted the long silence of the Islamic Republic of Iran as a sign of weakness. They may have gained their courage from this long silence and decided to test for a reaction to their drunken cries. Even such an act by the Kuwaiti rulers stems from the belief in that American analysis. They think that the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to swallow them. The truth is that the Islamic Iran has no need for slogans. Even if it stays silent, this silence shows the lack of need for any slogans or uproar yet it is silence with complete certainty and power.

Now is the time for the Islamic republic to give Saddam the last words. Saddam is in the process of giving up the ghost. The puppet rulers of the regime have managed to keep him alive so far with the aid and great effort of their masters. The Islamic Iran, by ending the war which will bring the end to the life of the Zionist Saddam, will soon show in action that it is telling the truth. It is telling the truth that it does not wish to light any fires and yet will deal with anyone else who wants to light a fire. Maybe the deceived rulers of the area will then realize the emptiness of American analysis.

CSO: 4640/90

'NVOI' CALLS FOR UNIFIED ANTI-U.S. FRONT

TA220610 National Voice of Iran (Clandestine) in Persian 1730 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The Need To Establish a United Front of Combat Against World-Devouring America"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The meeting of the foreign ministers of the three countries of Syria, Libya and the Islamic Republic of Iran in Damascus is at the center of attention of public opinion in our homeland and the region. This meeting attains special significance amid conditions in which, recently, continuous and periodical exchanges of visits have taken place by the leaders of reactionary regimes and also by the envoys of America and other Western countries with the leaders of governments dependent on the West in our region.

America will not leave the people of our region alone, and as the imam of the nation has repeatedly stated: America is the main and number one enemy of our nation and of all subjugated and liberated nations. The instrument of America's aggressive policy, foremost of all, is the Zionist Israel and then the so-called Islamic reactionary regimes dependent on America such as those ruling over Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey and similar regimes. America calls the tune for the leaders of these subservient and dependent regimes, and this is known by everyone. Despite minor differences and despite the sham quarrels and complaints which it now and then raises with respect to Israel or this and that subservient regime in our region, America has exerted all its effort to unify all these regimes in a united front for struggle against every popular, anti-imperialist and antidespotic movement, under any name and title that it may be. America is the irreconcilable foe of every government and every popular and anti-imperialist movement, whether religious or nonreligious, be it in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba or Afghanistan. Any indifference or indecisiveness in the face of this U.S. plan, which is accompanied by the concentration of massive military and naval forces and the establishment and expansion of various bases and the Pentagon's strategic centers in our region, will cost our nation and the region's nations dearly.

Simultaneously with all these political and military plots, America has not refrained from resorting to a common ploy of imperialism, namely unleashing

a wide propaganda campaign about the so-called aggressive plans of revolutionary Iran in the region on the one hand, and the threat of communism on the other. The view by our homeland's realistic leaders that one must not remain idle in the face of so much deceit and plots by America is a correct view. The answer to the united plots of imperialism and the region's reaction should be given by a unified front of all anti-imperialist forces, not only at the regional level but also on the international level.

Stressing the need to establish such a front, our homeland's president rightly says: If we adopt a passive stance in the face of these U.S. moves we will definitely be defeated. This same point has also been emphasized by our homeland's foreign minister during a brief interview in connection with his visit to Syria: Our criterion for uniting with progressive movements and moves and the governments and countries of the regions and the world in establishing a unified anti-imperialist front, can inevitably be only the content of their policy, their attitude and their consistent decisiveness and sincerity in the struggle against imperialism, headed by America.

As our homeland's president has said: In connection with the struggle against U.S. imperialism, we have repeatedly stated that any country that acts in any way against the policies of the United States and harms America will be our friend. Of course, this is a correct and logical statement, but it is only one side of the coin and the equation. The other side of the coin and the equation is that any country that assists movements and subjugated and liberated nations and governments that have been the victims of U.S. and Israeli aggression and onslaught, inevitably can and must be our friend.

We are rightly saying that, for example, Syria, Libya and other countries of the Steadfastness Front are our friends for the same reason that our homeland's president has given. Syria and Libya have been the victims of the aggression and plot of world-devouring America and its evil offspring, Israel. The question posed is: Which government is assisting the Steadfastness Front ethically, politically, morally and militarily more than all other governments in the struggle against America and Israel? The world knows and the leaders of these countries themselves have also repeatedly acknowledged that in the battle against America and Israel, it is the Soviet Union that is at the side of the governments of the Steadfastness Front, and does not refrain from any assistance to them. It is beyond the framework of any logic that on the one hand we want to act unitedly with Syria, Libya, Nicaragua, Cuba and similar countries in a unified anti-imperialist and anti-American front against U.S. imperialism and Israel, but on the other hand heap abuse every day and every hour on the friends of these countries, headed by the Soviet Union, on the basis of superficiality or lack of knowledge and the intimations and provocations of imperialist mass media.

It is beyond the framework of any logic that, for example, we show courtesy to Ziaul Haq's regime which is dependent on America up to its throat, or to the military regime of Turkey in which the United States has scores of

military bases, and portray them as our close friends; but heap accusations, slander and abuse at the countries that support anti-imperialist movements, particularly the Soviet Union.

During Israel's savage aggression on Lebanon, this same Turkish regime favored by some of our country's officials did not allow Soviet arms to reach the Palestine Liberation Organization because allegedly they were communist goods.

Let us recall that Hafiz al-Asad, the president of Syria, has said: In the battle against Israel, our principal arms source is the Soviet Union.

One cannot and should not close one's eyes and ears in the face of these facts. Without doubt, the solidarity and closeness of our Islamic republic with the countries of the anti-imperialist and Steadfastness Front is a positive and necessary step, but not enough. Struggle and combat against a man-eating wolf and a powerful satan such as world-devouring America can only achieve the required and tangible results if we rise in battle against imperialism in a unified front with all anti-imperialist forces.

It is hoped that the current meeting of the foreign ministers of our homeland, Syria and Libya will be a step toward this end.

CSO: 4640/90



COMMENTARY ON MURDERERS OF 'AZIZ JANGALI

GF250720 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Imperialism and exploitationists are resorting to new conspiracies and ploys every day with a view to strengthening their yoke on poor and oppressed masses and realizing their ugly objectives. By raising from time to time the question of racial differences and changes in the structure of communities and the question of separation between religion and politics, and by fanning religious differences among Muslims, they intend to achieve the targets of their policies and consolidate their might over the poor peoples. In fact, the imperialists and the enemies of Islam plan to use the question of Shi'ites and Sunnis against the Muslims with a view to removing the greatest obstacle confronting their exploitationist objectives by dividing the Muslims. This is due to the fact that they have realized that the Muslims, through faith in God and unwavering adherence to Islamic principles, are capable of eradicating all imperialist and exploitationist forces and ridding the world of infidels and [word indistinct].

The order set up by the Islamic Republic of Iran and Muslim scholars, who are conscious of their responsibilities, is working in the direction of pushing Muslims of the world out of their inadvertent state by forming an unshakable unity among them. This is the reason for the fear they [presumably the imperialists and the exploitationists] have and for the effort they make to rectify the situation in their favor. Naturally, therefore, they are resorting to every kind of move in Muslim countries to pursue their disgusting plans. They intend to set fraternal Muslim people against one another and disrupt unity and solidarity among them. They have realized that the unity among Muslims constitutes one of the factors conducive toward the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors.

Realizing the fact that responsible Muslim scholars play an important role in the effort made to awaken Muslims and in exposing conspiracies hatched by the enemies of Islam, they [presumably imperialists and exploitationists] are trying to remove them with the help of their mercenaries and pawns with a view to eliminating the causes of Islamic unity. In fact, after the holding of the Friday Imams Congress, the criminal hand of the arch-satan

America emerged from under the cloak of secessionist criminals, who, assuming titles such as democrats and [word indistinct], have been claiming to be defenders of fraternal Muslim Kurds, and subdued the voice of a scholar calling for unity among Muslims. Yes, martyr 'Aziz Jangali was a true scholar conscious of the Islamic responsibility of our Sunni brethren. He was martyred by the servants of arch-satan a few days ago.

Because of his unwavering struggle against Western and Eastern mercenaries and his work in service of Islam and Muslims, this Mojahed scholar became a thorn in the side of the enemies of Islam. And, he was abducted by the enemies of Islam on the night of 20 January and martyred after being subjected to severe torture. Nevertheless, the merciless enemies of Islam must understand that they will get nothing out of the shedding of the blood of Shi'ite and Sunni scholars. In fact, such incidents will nurture the Islamic tree of unity enabling the Muslims to advance on the path of unity and solidarity in a more determined way, struggling in the meantime with inspiration from the divine stipulations of Islam as prescribed by the Prophet until blasphemy is destroyed. They will rid the world of oppression and injustice and crown it with justice.

On the occasion of the martyrdom of this great Mojahed scholar, we congratulate all Muslims--particularly our listeners--and express our condolences to them. We would also like to assure them that the blood being shed will further ridicule the enemies of Islam and strengthen the Islamic revolution.

CSO: 3554/120

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS OFFICIALS ASSASSINATED

GF231828 Free Voice of Iran (Clandestine) in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] The offices of the National Resistance Council in Paris issued the following statement:

At 1730 on 14 January 'Abdolhoseyn Reza'i, one of the most important and influential mullahs supporting Khomeyni in Gilan Province, was killed in a clash with the resistance units who are based in the woods of the northern province near the city of Rudsar. Reza'i was responsible for oppression and inquisition in Gilan Province and was directly responsible for illegal arrests, torture and execution of dozens of the struggling people of this province. Misusing his position, he also confiscated the belongings and the land of many villagers and people of the province for himself. JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, the official publication of the ruling party, in its 17 January issue has cited the report and offered condolences to Khomeyni and other officials of the regime on his death.

According to our reporter, armed fighters kidnapped Mullah 'Aziz Jangali, Khomeyni's representative in Salmas and another one of the agents of oppression, near his house and executed him following a revolutionary trial. He was among those mullahs who supported the actions of the regime ruling Iran irrespective of all the harsh treatment of the mistreated people of Kordestan by the regime of Khomeyni.

The armed fighters, following the revolutionary execution of Mullah Jangali, announced that there is no reward but death for cooperation and participation in the criminal acts of Khomeyni's regime.

CSO: 4640/90

RADIO PROGRAM CITES RADIO ATTACKS ON IRAN

GF271630 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 26 Jan 83

[From the "What Are Foreign Radios Saying?" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, we greet you and begin our program entitled "What Are Foreign Radios Saying?" The attacks launched against the Islamic Republic of Iran by foreign propaganda mouthpieces and centers of clamor last week were worthy of attention. Undoubtedly the strong resistance of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the world oppressors who have been hatching conspiracies in the region against the poor and oppressed people, has, from the viewpoint of Western propaganda centers, produced extremely bad, ugly and intolerable results.

After many of their conflicting views became exposed, foreign propaganda organs, which have regarded it as their duty to generate psychological pressure against the Islamic Republic of Iran in cooperation with the other sectors in the West which favor acts of oppression, moved to unveil their special missions and identities. The basis of the propaganda line pursued by all foreign radios last week was the effort made to maintain the psychological war against Iran. Undoubtedly, what has forced the enemies of Islam to adopt such an attitude is the gradual strengthening of Iran, not to mention the fear the superpowers feel because of this strengthening. That is why they deemed as necessary the creation of a suitable atmosphere for psychological pressure and moved to increase their psychological war. Undoubtedly, the idea behind the question of psychological war was to give them an opportunity to boast.

For example, VOA said the following on 14 January:

Iranian forces retook Khorramshahr in January last year. Since then, the clashes have turned into a war of attrition. However, there have been a great number of deaths and extensive damage. And, when the people's morale was low, Khomeyni said in a helpless state that children are to be enlisted for the battlefronts regardless of whether their parents agree or not.

While foreign radios turn their propaganda against Iran and claim that Iran has been weakened at the battlefronts and forced to retreat and describe the defenders of the Islamic Republic as children, the world oppressors are

engaged in supplying the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime in Iraq with equipment and this major supply of arms is based on pretexts such as the strengthening of Iran and the threat of the Islamic Republic to the Persian Gulf region. In view of this, they fail to include in their propaganda the fact that those whom they have been describing as small children are being killed. Cologne Radio said the following in one of its casts on 12 January:

The cost of the arms given to Iraq by France during the past 2 years totals to about \$4 billion.

BBC, on the other hand, said the following in one of its casts on 14 January:

It seems that the new Soviet arms supplies to Iraq are based on Yuriy Andropov's following political assessment: Andropov regards the spreading of his political influence in Iran as impossible and therefore believes that Soviet arms sales to Iraq will prevent Iraqi leaders from leaning to the West. Meanwhile, France has described its resumed arms sales to Iraq as a move aimed at maintaining its historic policy of pursuing balanced relations with Iran and the Arab world.

Let us now hear what BBC said during its cast on 12 January:

If it is true that Soviet-made arms are on their way to Iraq, then this is indicative of the success Iraq has had in securing support from both the East and the West. Iran, on the other hand, is pursuing a policy of neither East nor West.

Yes, as you have heard, arms consignments from both the East and the West are on their way to Iraq. In other words, these arms are on their way way against what propaganda centers have termed as the small children forced to go to the battlefronts by the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Obviously, propaganda pressures and the fanning of psychological war are continuing. But what is the objective of the propaganda attacks? You will understand it if you pay enough attention. BBC has said:

The past few months have proved that the pressure the war has brought on Iraq's economy has been more severe than what was expected earlier. Speaking on the occasion of the Armed Forces Day, President Saddam warned that the people of Iraq should spend less and increase production.

The truth is that the world oppressors believe that the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime is not capable of sustaining a war of attrition. Contrary to the claims put forward by foreign radios, the obstacle in that direction is definitely not economic. This is due to the fact that the reactionary elements have not reduced their hegemony on oil and have placed tens of billions of dollars at the disposal of the regime. The main obstacle is the strengthening of the Islamic struggle of the Muslim Iraqi people and the external and internal pressures on the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime. This then brings to light the reason for the psychological



war the propaganda mouthpieces have launched against Iran. Nevertheless, the following question still remains unanswered: How can the current strength of Iran be bridged with the treachery of the aggressive enemy and the increasing international support it is being given by the forces in the world? [sentence as heard]

It must be stressed that the future of the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime is closely linked with the policy pursued by world oppressors toward the region--a policy for exploiting countries and destroying the Muslim community. The defeat of one results in the creation of the causes of destruction of the other. And this state of affairs is one which foreign radios reluctantly refer to. Cologne Radio said the following in its cast on 12 January:

According to the French and U.S. administrations, Iran's military success and the fall of the current regime in Iraq will be a major disaster for the Western world--a disaster whose dimensions cannot be established beforehand.

As you have observed, the world oppressors regard the fall of the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime as a disaster for itself whose dimensions cannot be established beforehand. How can this disaster happen? In order to reply to this question we have to take into consideration the following fact: The main objective behind the attack on Iran by the world oppressors is to fill in the voids created in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf as a result of the victory achieved by the Islamic revolution and the fall of the shah's regime in Iran. As also stressed by the Iranian foreign minister, it is Iran's view that the assault launched against Iran by the system set up by the world oppressors constitutes the initial stage of a new effort made by the world oppressors, which are led by the United States, a country which intends to devour the world, with a view to becoming more active in the Persian Gulf and acquiring more bases in that region.

The following fact has always been explained by Iran: With a view to achieving its objectives, imperialism has been endeavoring to intensify insecurity in the region and intimidate the Arab shaykhs in the Persian Gulf.

The majority of the peoples of the countries in the region are opposed to the military presence of the superpowers. The world oppressors are forcing the Arab shaykhs leading the peoples to make more concessions for the sake of U.S. aggressive policies in the region. Thus, using this in its favor, it intends to grab an opportunity to maintain its presence in the region. [sentence as heard] The most important aspect of the policy pursued by the world oppressors in that direction has been voiced through propaganda organs. BBC has said:

The war between Iran and Iraq, about which there is no indication as to when it will end, is causing anxiety in the other countries in the Persian Gulf. Just as 2 years ago, the most important issue concerning the Persian Gulf countries at the beginning of the new year was the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq. The final outcome of the war continues to



threaten the balance of power in the region. Under these difficult conditions can an end be contemplated for the war between Iran and Iraq, particularly when Iran's internal issues and its religious demands over the region are taken into consideration?

As you have heard, the most important objective behind the propaganda made by the said radios is to curb Iran as an expansionist country, a warmonger and one which has disrupted their balance of power. The world oppressors and the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime which continues its domination over Iraq, have paved the way for the achievement of the propaganda's objective, making peaceful gestures in the meantime. While moving on the one hand to supply major arms consignments to Iraq and to fan the war, the Eastern and Western forces, which are the supporters of the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime, are on the other hand describing the protection Iran gives to the legal rights of the Muslim peoples of Iran and Iraq as part of an expansionist policy. Their objective is to create anxiety in the small Gulf countries and thus have a more active role in the region.

These forces are indeed making strenuous efforts to further their Zionist objectives. If this state of affairs is to be considered from such an angle, then the question as to how the defeat of the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime will create a major disaster--a disaster to which foreign propaganda organs have drawn attention--will be better understood.

CSO: 3554/120

PRELACY REPORTS ON CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN ARMENIAN SCHOOLS

Tehran ALIK in Armenian 12 Dec 82 pp 1,2

["Communiqué on Current Condition of Armenian Schools in Tehran" by Armenian Prelacy of Tehran]

[Text] Following up on our previous communiqués and with the aim of keeping our people informed about the true condition of Armenian schools in Tehran and their particular and general difficulties, we hereby proclaim that today, more than two and a half months after the start of the school year, not only do the general difficulties of these schools--such as that concerning the language of teaching religion--remain unresolved, but also new and special problems have arisen in some of these schools underscoring our anxieties about the future of our schools.

When the Political Division of the Ministry of Interior invited the Armenian Diocese Council of Tehran for talks on this issue on the eve of the start of schools, we were certain that it would be possible through these talks to find a final solution to our schools' problems and to reach a general accord on the administration of our schools and the teaching of Armenian language and religion in those schools.

Four meetings were held between pertinent government authorities and representatives of the Diocese Council within the framework of the talks arranged by the Political Division of the Ministry of Interior. The first of these meetings was also attended by the Prelate of Tehran, His Beatitude Archbishop Artak Manukyan.

In the course of these meetings, agreements in principle were reached on some of the problems of our schools, but, unfortunately, the talks were suspended before they were completed and before a final accord was reached; we were informed that the results of the talks and the agreements reached have been forwarded to pertinent high-level government authorities.

It has been one and half months since the talks were suspended. During that time some of our schools have encountered new and special problems, and our petitions to have those problems resolved have so far produced no results.

Below we present the details of these problems:

1. On the 27th of the month of Muharram 1361 (19 October 1982), a new headmistress was appointed to the Mari Manukyan Girls Junior High School. The new headmistress

has brought on the following problems since the day she took office:

- a) She has dropped the Armenian language course from the curriculum and on many occasions she has tried to break up, using different means, the group of students gathered in class to study Armenian language on their own.
- b) She has dismissed the elderly male instructor teaching Armenian religion and language in the said school on grounds that the presence of a male instructor in a girls' school is not proper. She has also dismissed two female instructors appointed to teach Armenian religion and language in the said school. She has thus made practically impossible the teaching of Armenian religion and language in the said school.
- c) She has prevented, by various means, the election and formation of a parents' association in the said school, violating guidelines set by the Ministry of Education and Training which stipulate that the election of parents' associations in all schools must be completed by the end of the month of Muharram.
- d) On various occasions, she has intimidated the student body and has tried to prove that the students' demands in connection with the teaching of Armenian language are illegal. She has threatened several times that she will turn over students uttering such demands to government authorities for imprisonment on charges that they are counterrevolutionaries.
- e) By various means, she has prevented students from holding their morning prayers and has charged others inviting students to morning prayers with causing unrest, confusion and rebellion in the school.
- f) She has created an environment in the school which does not conform with our religious and national customs. For example, on 7 December 1982, she deprived students from their right of entering examinations and kept them in the courtyard in the cold and snow for one and a half hours on grounds that they did not wear head scarves.
- g) As a result of the headmistress' administrative laxity and her unfamiliarity with educational principles, law and order have ceased to exist in the school, and this situation is harming the student body and the educational activities of the school.

The circumstances mentioned above have interrupted the normal conduct of business at the school and have given rise to protests from the students as well as their parents. So far the Diocese Council has received a copy of a note of protest--the original note having been sent to the head of the 6th Educational District--from parents, dated 4 December 1982 and carrying more than 470 signatures, and a note from students, dated 7 December 1982. The parents, the Armenian teachers and the students also expressed their complaints and protests at the meetings held at the Armenian Prelacy on 2 and 7 December 1982.

2. The headmistress of the Rostom Girls Preparatory School has also caused concern and complaints among students and parents in view of the following actions:

- a) She has instructed religion teachers at the school not to teach religion to the students. As a result, students at the said school have so far received no instruction in religion.
- b) She has prevented, by various means, the election and formation of a parents' association at the said school, violating guidelines set by the Ministry of Education and Training.
- c) The educational affairs official at the school has been organizing activities which do not conform with our religion and traditional customs and which have the character of preaching sessions.

In this connection a note of protest, dated 24 November 1982, has been received from the previous parents' association of the school.

3. Parents' associations have not yet been elected at the Rostom Girls Elementary School, Sahakian Girls Preparatory and Elementary School and Sahakian Boys Preparatory and Elementary School.

4. Although revolutionary and religious slogans uttered at Armenian schools must conform with the religious beliefs of the students, students at the Gulbenkian Boys Elementary School and Gohar Boys Preparatory School have been forced to utter slogans which have a purely Islamic religious character.

5. Students at the Araks Girls Elementary School have been asked to wear head scarves.

6. The educational affairs officials at schools in the 6th and 7th Educational Districts have been organizing activities which do not conform with our religion and customs and which have the character of preaching sessions.

7. In most of the schools in the 6th and 7th Educational Districts, Armenian instructors teaching non-Armenian courses have been transferred to other schools and they have been replaced by instructors who are mostly unfamiliar with our religious and national customs and who have caused complaints among students and parents in view of their occasionally insulting attitude.

Out of concern arising from the problems mentioned above and in view of the fact that the schools mentioned above in particular are losing their environment of Armenian religious and national customs and are thus being gradually stripped of their Armenian character, the Diocese Council has sent letters to pertinent government authorities asking for a speedy resolution and elimination of these problems.

We are convinced that a final solution to the problems of our schools can be found only if a final accord is reached between the Diocese Council and the officials of the Ministry of Education and other government departments on the administration of our schools and the teaching of Armenian language, culture and religion. We have, therefore, asked for the resumption of the talks that were started, hoping that such talks will lead to a final and radical solution of our schools' problems.

[Signed] Archbishop Artak Manukyan, Armenian Prelate of Tehran; and Levon Aharonyan, Chairman of the Armenian Diocese Council of Tehran.

# CONSTRUCTION OF ESFAHAN STEEL PLANT CITED

GF231645 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 20 Jan 83

[From the "Social and Economic Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran" program]

[Summary from poor reception] When the Islamic revolution achieved victory in 1979, Iran was dependent on foreign countries. To eliminate this state of affairs it was necessary that the economy of Iran be rectified and the country turned into a self-sufficient land. The Muslim officials of the budget and planning organization have worked round the clock to draw up short and long term programs for developing the social and economic life of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Plans covering a period of 10 to 20 years have been drawn up for the agricultural sector. As for the industrial sector, longer term plans have been drawn up in that field for the achievement of the set targets. In our cast today, we shall talk about major projects which will be put into operation in 1988.

"One of the major projects to be realized in the Islamic Republic of Iran is the Esfahan (Mubareke) steel plant. To date, a total of 400,000 billion rials have been invested for the realization of the steel plant complex which will commence its operation in 1988. The capacity of the plant is 2.4 million tons of metal plates and when the capacity is attained, Iran will have an excess production of about 600,000 tons over its need. Thus, exports will be possible. Apart from this, the factories of the plant will be able to produce metal plates of between 3 and 16 millimeters.

"The agreement providing for the construction of the steel plant factories was signed in 1977 with a foreign company. The former regime, whose work was totally phenomenal and misleading, was determined to set up the said complex of factories in a place which completely conflicted with the project in question. However, after the victory achieved by the Islamic revolution, the previously established site was changed and a more suitable place was chosen. As for the question of foreign shares, these have been annulled and the whole of the project has been nationalized.

"The venue of the steel plant complex is in the vicinity of Esfahan. The reason being that Esfahan is in close proximity to the iron and natural gas resources, particularly to the site chosen for the establishment of the

Esfahan steel plant. One of the aspects of this project is that the section producing steel will be using [word indistinct] gas. In view of the fact that producing iron in the said systems will require Iran's dependence on foreign countries, natural gas will be used instead of coal. And, Iran rates second in the world in terms of natural gas resources."

Work is continuing on completing the project. When completed, a total of 12,000 people will be employed in the plant. This will provide employment for a total of 180,000 people in other industrial sectors.

CSO: 3554/120



## BRIEFS

IMPORT TARIFFS APPROVED--The economic council held a session this evening under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi. During this session the government's nonoil revenue was discussed first, and then a proposal was submitted by the economic mobilization headquarters to charge an import tariff amounting to the price difference between imported goods and those produced domestically. This proposal was approved. The economic mobilization headquarters and the organization for the support of consumers and producers will prepare a full list of such goods with the related price differences within 15 days and will submit it to the economic council. The session also approved an increase in the fund allocated to the agricultural bank by 10 billion rials, which will be paid to farmers as a loan. It was agreed to pass this proposal to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Finally, it approved the allocations of 1 billion rials for implementation of projects to supply electricity to rural areas. [Text] [LD242253 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jan 83]

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER TOURS SISTAN--According to a report by the Central News Unit, Mr Mohammad Salamati, the minister of agriculture, accompanied by two of his deputies and the Majlis representatives from Zabol and Zahedan, arrived in Zahedan on Thursday and was welcomed at the airport by the managing director and officials of the provincial department of agriculture. Following his arrival in Zahedan Mr Salamati accompanied by provincial governor general Mr 'Aqebat-Raf'at and the deputies from Zahedan and Zabol as well as a number of provincial administrative officials and the commander of the province's gendarmerie traveled in Zabol to tour the agricultural, rural and tribal service centers of Sistan. Upon arrival they toured the district of (Shivab) and heard a report on the operations of the service centers by the Zabol official in charge of the service centers. The following issues were then discussed: use of the water from (?Chahluleh) well; expansion of waterworks department in order to construct irrigation channels; training of technicians; shortage of technical services; establishment of a center to teach tractor driving; and construction and repairs of roads in order to expand agriculture. The minister of agriculture then listened to remarks by local residents and explained the problems the government is facing in alleviating shortages. [Text] [GF291640 Zahedan Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Jan 83]

ENVOY TO PRC REPORTS--Tehran, 25 Jan (IRNA)--Iran's ambassador to the People's Republic of China, 'Ali Khorram, today presented a report of his mission in a meeting with Majlis speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. The Majlis speaker, while giving necessary guidelines, described as positive the existing cooperation between Iran and China. [Text] [LD260727 Tehran IRNA in English 1912 GMT 25 Jan 83 LD]

LITERARY CONTEST WINNERS--The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps District No 3 has announced the holding of a literary competition on the occasion of 22 Bahman [11 February], the anniversary of victory of the glorious Islamic revolution in Iran. The competition consists of the following categories: articles, stories, plays, poetry, calligraphy, painting and design. The following are the list of prizes: the first (?200) will be sent to the fronts; the second 200 will be sent to Mashhad for 5 days of pilgrimage; the third 100 will be sent on a tour of ancient monuments; and the fourth 100 will receive a small library. [Excerpts] [GF301726 Sari Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 30 Jan 83]

SYRIAN INFORMATION MINISTER--Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, special envoy of the Syrian president and Syrian information minister, accompanied by the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs political undersecretary, arrived in Tehran this afternoon. Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad tonight had talks with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. According to the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, during the meeting, the two sides emphasized the two countries' joint stand on the problems of the region and on the necessity of the pro-U.S. and agent regime of Saddam. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani noted: For us the person of Saddam alone is not the issue rather the fundamental issue is the defense of the sanctity of Islam and the removal of obstacles to the unity of Muslims. After the overthrow of the aggressive Saddam regime, we are ready to devote a vast share of our capabilities for waging serious struggle against usurping Israel. [Excerpts] [LD012243 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Feb 83]

UNIVERSITY OFFENSES--The committee for following up the imam's degree met last night. The state attorney general; the prime minister; Messrs Imami Kashani, chief of Administrative Tribunal Court; Nateq Nuri, the minister of interior; (Monaqeq), chief of state investigations; and Aqazadeh, the minister of state for executive affairs were present. Some judicial and administrative offenses were examined during the meeting and a report of the Tehran committee concerning the reconstruction of Tehran University was studied. The records were referred to the Administrative Tribunal Court for further and final verification as soon as possible. [Text] [GF010632 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Feb 83]

NORWEGIAN ENVOY--Mr (Nicolai Alfred Kogner), the new Norwegian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, presented his credentials to Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, our country's president. In his remarks, the Norwegian ambassador expressed the hope that he will play an important role in expanding bilateral relations between Iran and Norway. [Excerpt] [LD010916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 83 LD]

NEW DANISH ENVOY--Tehran, 25 Jan (IRNA)--The new Danish ambassador to Tehran, Christian Frederik Kisum, presented a copy of his credentials to the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, here today. [Text] [Tehran IRNA in English 1912 GMT 25 Jan 83 LD]

EMBASSY IN NICARAGUA--Paris, 29 Jan (IRNA)--Political director general of Foreign Ministry in Europe-U.S. Affairs Mohammad Sadr [name as received] ended his 25 days tour to Latin America. During a brief stopover in Paris he said that Islamic Republic intended to establish embassies in the Third World and Muslim countries. Following the same policy Iran's diplomatic mission has already been set up in Cuba, he said adding on the occasion of fourth anniversary of the Islamic revolution (Feb 11) Iranian Embassy will start function in Managua, Nicaragua. Sadr said that Iran would like to have friendly relations with all countries except those having hostile attitude towards Iran. [Text] [LD291105 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 29 Jan 83]

IRAQI AIR RAIDS ON DEHLORAN--At 1430 today planes of the Zionist Iraqi regime bombed the resisting and martyr-nurturing city of Dehloran with cluster bombs, causing some damage. According to IRNA, yesterday Dehloran was raided by planes of the Saddamite criminals three times. Fortunately, there were no losses and casualties. [Text] [LD281730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jan 83]

NEW DANISH AMBASSADOR--Tehran, Jan. 25 (IRNA)--The new Danish ambassador to Tehran, Christian Frederik Kisum, presented a copy of his credentials to the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, here today. During the meeting the Danish ambassador stressed further expansion of relations between the two countries and said that he would work towards this objective. In reply Velayati also hoped that mutual relations would grow stronger. [Text] [GF251630 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 25 Jan 83]

CSO: 4640/90

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT INDIA, U.S., PAKISTAN IN FEBRUARY

BK261533 Kathmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa will pay a visit to India at the invitation of Prime Minister of India Mrs Indira Gandhi in the first week of February. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after his visit to India, Prime Minister Thapa will also visit Pakistan at the invitation of the Government of Pakistan. From there Prime Minister Thapa will go to the United States of America primarily for eye treatment. On the way to the United States he will have a stopover in London.

On the way back, Prime Minister Thapa will pay a visit to Bangladesh in the third week of February at the invitation of President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh General H. M. Ershad.

Prime Minister Thapa will be accompanied by Mrs Thapa. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Prime Minister Thapa will exchange views with the leaders of these countries on matters of bilateral, regional and international importance. During meeting with leaders of the neighboring countries, Prime Minister Thapa will also discuss Nonaligned Movement in the context of the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned heads of state and government scheduled to be held in New Delhi in early March.

Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri will also accompany the prime minister during his visits to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

CSO: 4600/249

HOPE EXPRESSED ON CORDOVEZ'S MISSION

BK240525 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Commentary by Salim Alvi]

[Text] Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general on Afghanistan, arrived in Islamabad today to resume his shuttle diplomacy for achieving a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan. He came on a similar mission in April last and visited Islamabad, Tehran and Kabul prior to the Geneva round of trilateral indirect talks where it was reported some progress was achieved toward working out an acceptable formula. It will be too early to speculate on results of his forthcoming efforts. During his 5-day stay in Islamabad, Cordovez will have five rounds of talks with the Pakistan foreign minister and other high officials of the Foreign Office. He has already held similar consultations with Iranian authorities and is now fully acquainted with the standpoint of that country on the issue. After ascertaining the Pakistan point of view he would fly to Kabul to acquaint himself with the thinking of the Karmal regime to resume his shuttle diplomacy by a return visit to Islamabad and Tehran.

The future of his mission very much depends on how far he can achieve an identity of views in the Afghan capital to advance his mission further. As far as Pakistan is concerned, its stand is very clear. It will accept any formula which ensures elimination of foreign military presence in Afghanistan, restoration of nonaligned status and Muslim character of that country and a situation in which 5 million Afghans now languishing in refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran can return to their original hearths and homes with honor and in full security. The point of the Iranian Government is not very different. Very much will depend on how far the Karmal regime (?comes forward) in achieving that end. But the whole world knows that most of Afghanistan is opposed to the Karmal regime and its writ does not run beyond the strongly garrisoned big cities and that too under the protection of foreign troops. If the regime has been thinking that by prolonging negotiations it would be able to consolidate its position to an extent that it could afford the withdrawal of foreign troops, it should have realized by now that its calculations were not correct. If it rises to the occasion and accepts the hard realities of the situation, it would be doing a service to Afghanistan and its people by accepting a formula

which paves the ground for installing an administration which enjoys the support of the Afghan people and instills a confidence among 5 million Afghan refugees to return home.

Pakistan has nothing but fraternal and friendly feelings for the people of Afghanistan and desires nothing more than most cordial ties with the government of that country. President Ziaul Haq has time and again reiterated that Pakistan would accept any formula for a peaceful political settlement of the Afghan tangle which is in keeping with the resolutions adopted at the Islamic Organization Conference, the Nonaligned Movement and above all by the UN General Assembly. Pakistan's stand is based on the principle that all countries of the Third World has a right to choose the form of government without outside interference. Afghanistan had been a traditionally neutral country. Now a regime has been forced on it with the help of foreign bayonets. The people of Afghanistan have proved with their prolonged stubborn resistance that they are not prepared to bow to such a regime. If they are let down, the way would have been opened for similar interference in the internal affairs of other countries. A political solution of the Afghan problem will lessen tension in the region and create a climate in which Pakistan and other countries situated in the area will be able to devote their energies to the economic and social development. In that context all the countries of the region look forward to the success of the Cordovez mission which is very necessary for peace and stability in South Asia as well as the Middle East.

CSO: 4600/251



CORDOVEZ MISSION ANALYZED; DIGNIFIED SOVIET PULLOUT FROM AFGHANISTAN ONLY WAY

GF301444 Karachi NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 26 Jan 83 International Edition p 3

[Editorial: The Cordovez Mission]

[Excerpts] On his arrival in Islamabad, Mr Cordovez expressed optimism and said that his talks with Iranian officials were useful and encouraging. He expressed the hope that talks on Afghanistan would be productive and this process would continue. He said: I have reason to be optimistic because after my tour in April 1982, the UN has spurred its efforts, and not only have the three countries concerned expressed their support, but the Soviet Union has also supported these efforts and this is a very hopeful state of affairs, because all the parties concerned are unanimous. Mr Cordovez has not revealed his plans but perhaps, this secrecy is part and parcel of his shuttle diplomacy mission. The future will only tell whether a really satisfactory solution has been found to the problem which is acceptable to all concerned or whether it is a mere delusion on the part of Mr Cordovez.

The only feasible solution to the Afghan issue is to withdraw all foreign troops, its nonaligned status be reinstated for its sovereignty and independence, the 5 million Afghan refugees (3 million in Pakistan and 2 million in Iran) be returned honorable and safely to their homes, and the people of Afghanistan be given the opportunity to freely formulate and set up their own government. This solution is not only acceptable but practical as well and the only impediment is the attitude of the Soviet Union which wants to perpetuate its own form of government with the help of its troops. Pakistan has never envisaged a military solution to the issue and has always favored a peaceful solution through the good offices of the UN, which is the reason for its participation in the Geneva conference. It is a fact that Mr Cordovez mission is time-consuming and a test in patience as the Soviet Union is adamant that its troops have been sent in accordance with a treaty signed with Afghanistan and on the request of the Afghan Government. This is the reason for its nonparticipation in the discussions as it does not wish to accept that its intervention was unnecessary. Therefore the Soviet Union continues to insist that it will only negotiate with Pakistan if Pakistan agrees to discuss the issue with a representative of the Karmal government. Pakistan will never agree to such a condition as it does not recognize the Karmal administration. This was the basis for prolonged Geneva conference proceedings wherein the participants talked through Mr Cordovez and this was a long drawn process in which the latter consented to reluctantly.

Now it is to be seen what Mr Cordovez' "package deal" contains and how far it is successful in solving the Afghan issue and for how long.

The Soviet Union has made the question of the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, a point of honor, although such a step would only enhance its prestige as a superpower rather than otherwise.

The only honorable way out for the Soviet Union is to get ready to accept the United Nations General Assembly, the Islamic conference and nonaligned countries' demands in a dignified manner.

CSO: 4656/93

ZIA'S REMARKS ON POLITICAL FRAMEWORK EXPLAINED

BK260639 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Commentary by Nasir Hyder]

[Text] President Ziaul Haq very pointedly made it clear that Pakistan's 1973 constitution has not been abrogated. It has only been put in abeyance for the time being but was available to serve as a legal framework for the country if so required. Arriving in Lahore for a short visit on Sunday, the president took the opportunity of a chat with newsmen who had assembled at the airport to make this clarification in regard to the constitutional position of the [words indistinct] Pakistan. He also took occasion to reiterate his commitment with an outline to announce his own political system [as heard] before 14 August this year which is celebrated as Pakistan's birthday.

Elaborating his position further, the president said that what he was looking for was not a legal framework but an Islamic ingredient in the constitution which he regarded as an essential for political survival of Pakistan as an ideological state set up in the name of Islam. He said he had appointed a number of committees to go into the question and the matter thus did not rest entirely in his own hands. He was, therefore, unable to give a precise date for the announcement of his political system. He, nevertheless, remained committed to his deadline of 14 August this year. He expects to receive the report of these committees in the meantime and would be able to finalize the outline of his political framework after he had received these reports. The framework which would thus eventually emerge, he said, would be broadly in consonance with the constitution of 1973 but would strengthen its Islamic content. It would then be for the country to accept his proposal. In case there was a conflict, he further said, then we will have the country's approval with regard to the Islamic content. He once again dismissed the speculation about the date of the next general elections as (?quite wrong). It should be easily understood that a political framework has got to be finalized before the country can (?advance toward) holding of elections. A political framework naturally encompasses the role and the methodology of elections about which President Ziaul Haq has repeatedly gone on record, saying that the elections too have to be Islamic in character. What precisely this means is obviously one of the matters under investigation by the committee to which the president referred in his Lahore interview with the pressmen.

This being so, speculation over the election date is at the moment premature. At the same time the fact that the president has kept the 1973 constitution essentially intact, though in abeyance, also points to an underlined commitment to hold the elections as required in this constitution. What the latest presidential pronouncement thus signifies is that the elections will follow the announcement of what the president prefers to call his political framework which will be open to the country to accept or reject. The key word is Islam and everything will be judged on Islamic criterion to be determined in the framework itself when it is announced.

CSO: 4600/251

JI LEADER URGES POSITIVE ATTITUDE TO ASSURE ELECTIONS

GF011507 Karachi NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 31 Jan 83 International Edition p 3

[Editorial: "A Favorable Atmosphere For Elections"]

[Excerpt] The vice president of the defunct Jamaat-e-Islami has appealed to all political parties to participate in creating a favorable atmosphere for the elections and to refrain from adopting any attitude which might jeopardize the holding of the elections.

He said this with reference to the recent statements by certain political parties in the movement for the restoration for democracy who had planned to boycott the registration of political parties.

A definite opinion about a "new political setup" can only be expressed after 14 August this year when President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has promised "something great" and any opinion on this would be like "putting the cart before the horse."

Although politicians are clamoring for quick elections, it happens to be the need and fundamental demand of the people as well, which is why the political parties should adopt a moderate and cautious attitude. The government should also endeavor to grant this right to the people sincerely and wholeheartedly. On one hand, those elements in the government who are out to "butter their own bread" by keeping the situation as it should be discouraged, and on the other hand, those political circles that keep harping for democracy but do not allow even a semblance of it in their party's system should be firmly dealt with. Their parties' affairs do not conform to the criteria of democracy. The egocentricity of such parties and their refusal for the sake of a refusal should not be allowed to hinder the interests of the country or the nation.

These political parties have a moral duty to uphold the banner of democracy in the country by first being democratic in their parties' affairs and then to continue their sincere efforts to ensure that there is no pretext for the postponement of the elections.

CSO: 4656/93

# PLEA TO LET CONSTITUTION FUNCTION NORMALLY

GF262015 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 23 Jan 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Listen to This Voice"]

[Text] The former judge of the Lahore High Court, Zakiuddin Pal, has said that these days the rule of law is not being observed. He said that the government, by passing the provisional constitution regulation has in fact annulled the former Supreme Court judgment in the case of Mrs Nusrat Bhutto, in which the Supreme Court decision had clothed the government with legality. Now since the provincial constitution act has annulled the decision in the said case, it has automatically also annulled the part of the decision clothing the government with legality. This means that when the government has no legal basis, it cannot possibly pass the provisional constitution regulation annulling the said decision. The former judge also said that was why he had refused to take the oath [for another term] under the provisional constitution regulation.

The former judge said that the provisional constitution regulation was passed for the sole reason that it would ensure that the high courts would have no authority to challenge the decisions of the military courts which deny civil rights to the citizens. Former Judge Zakiuddin Pal made the disclosure that during his term as a judge of the High Court he was under pressure by the government in writs having political nature [where the state was a defendant]. He said if the legal profession is under pressure it will make the judiciary lose respect and the purpose of the provisional constitution regulation is exactly that.

This opinion was expressed by a judge who has been associated with the judiciary for a long time and has always enjoyed a good reputation. He can in no way be said to have expressed a prejudiced view against the government. Whatever he has said cannot be without value of meaning. He has in fact touched on a very delicate constitutional point and has pointed out that we, by following lay and unprofessional advice are sinking into quicksand. The statement of the former judge, disclosing the hitherto unknown pressure tactics of the government, during his tenure, has more worth than any political or newspaper criticism. With this disclosure, great damage has been done to the government prestige.



During his visits to Canada, the United States and several other countries, the president was asked many questions regarding lack of civil rights in Pakistan. The existence of such state of affairs was amply proved by the statement of Mr Zakiuddin Pal. If callousness toward many an important problem continues, the statement of the former judge would have made no dent in the government. However, if the government did take note of what Mr Zakiuddin Pal has said, that is if the government still has some serenity and sense of responsibility left, it will prevent conditions from deteriorating further.

The only way to remedy this situation, and the whole nation has been seeking that remedy, the government should withdraw this new amendment to the constitution, like it should withdraw all other similarly unpopular amendments, and the constitution should be allowed to function as before. The healthy work on the constitution should continue and general elections should be held without further delay.

CSO: 4656/85

PAKISTAN'S MILITARY COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES ASSAILED

TA311245 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary: "A Dangerous Base for Implementing America's Aggressions"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Public opinion in the countries of the Persian Gulf region is rightly concerned over the escalation of U.S. military presence in Pakistan. As we are aware, following the recent visit by Pakistan President Ziaul Haq to Washington, America has been actively taking steps toward transforming Pakistan's territory into a huge military base for the Pentagon in southwest Asia, a base which accelerates U.S. military preparations against our Islamic Republic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

Thus Ziaul Haq has assumed the inauspicious role of the region's gendarme and of transforming Pakistan into a stronghold that safeguards America's plundering interests. Reportedly, right now Pakistan has obtained several bomber aircraft of the phantom type which are able to carry nuclear weapons. Altogether America will be providing Ziaul Haq with 70 of these planes worth more than \$2 billion. It should be added that Mr Ziaul Haq has agreed for the United States to build several electronic tracking stations on Pakistan's territory that will be entirely run by American military personnel. Moreover, the United States has embarked on establishing several military bases, including in Karachi, and has also built and equipped warehouses for stockpiling heavy armaments by utilizing its harbors and airfields in Pakistan.

America's goal in making all these military preparations in Pakistan is to link this country to its aggressive strategy within the framework of the supreme military command that the Pentagon has established for implementing its aggressive plans in the near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

By escalating its military penetration in Pakistan, America was pursuing two basic objectives--firstly, rearming the Pakistani Army to confront India, and secondly, utilizing its military bases in Pakistan in order to threaten the Islamic Republic of Iran, to threaten our nation's revolution and its revolutionary gains and also democratic Afghanistan, and to suppress democratic, liberation and anti-imperialist movements in the countries of the Persian Gulf region.

All of us are aware that America has established on Pakistan's territory more than 60 camps and centers for the Afghan fugitive counterrevolutionaries in which the military and intelligence advisers of the United States, Egypt, Pakistan and so forth train these counterrevolutionaries in methods of carrying out sabotage and genocide. There is no guarantee whatsoever that America will not use its military penetration and presence in Pakistan and its military bases in this country against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Evidence exists that proves the links of the counterrevolution in our own country with their elements in Pakistan. Moreover, who has ever forgotten America's impudent behavior both on the eve of and after our nation's revolution. The U.S. espionage service exerted and is exerting all its efforts to preserve the sinister regime of the annihilated shah, and later after its overthrow, to install a regime in Iran favored by Washington. America takes advantage of every opportunity to achieve this anti-human and anti-Islamic goal. It is for this reason too that the present close U.S.-Pakistani military cooperation poses numerous dangers to our homeland. America's military presence in Pakistan has transformed this country into the frontline for implementing the Pentagon's aggressive policies in our region.

Progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout our entire region and in Pakistan itself strongly and decisively condemn Ziaul Haq's treacherous policy in transforming Pakistan into America's military and espionage base. The nations of our region justly consider the U.S. military presence in Pakistan as a threat to peace and to their security and independence, and believe that one must rise in a united front against world-devouring America's aggressive policy and its subservient regimes such as that of Ziaul Haq.

CSO: 4640/94

HOLD OF BUREAUCRATS, LANDLORDS, CORRUPT POLICE ON COUNTRY DEPLORED

GF300815 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 25 Jan 83 p 3

[Editorial: "A Correct Analysis"]

[Text] The "Amir" of the defunct Jama'at-e Islami (JI) Party for the Rawalpindi District, Raja Mohammad Zaheer, has said that an Islamic movement alone can rid the people of big landlords, cheats and their oppression. He said the rural people are oppressed by big landlords and corrupt government officials and the government policies are only meant to help the big landlords and landowners, who make up 5 percent of the population.

In our opinion, Raja Mohammad Zaheer has beautifully analyzed the national tragedy in a few words. Time and again in the past we have pointed out that the whole country is in the grip of bureaucrats, landlords and corrupt policemen. The military governments have also failed to release the country from this vice. In fact, their grip has grown stronger with the passage of time. If we look at all the services, the political parties and their leadership we discovered that the key posts are occupied by scions of big landlords. When a son from a big landowning family heads a political party his brother occupies the key position in another party, and very likely, the third brother occupies an important position in the bureaucracy. As a result of this state of affairs, all political parties and big services have become servants of the interests of big landlords and landowners. Whether it is drawingroom politics or the government policies, all planning and scheming pivots around the landowning interests. The educational system in the country, which is bugged with stratification and class interests, also serves the same classes.

From this very viewpoint, if the JI leadership and ranks are looked at, we find that the JI is probably the only party in which no big landlords or big capitalists are to be seen. It is entirely made up of workers and middle class people who are honest and sincere. So Raja Mohammad Zaheer is correct when he says that little change has occurred in the social, political, or economic departments of the society and when the change does come it will be brought about by the JI alone. "Socialism," like any other cosmetic, is an imported item in this country and is a word which is quoted in the drawingrooms of the big landowners, capitalists and rich officials as a remedy for the ills of the oppressed classes, and that is that.

PPP OFFICIAL EMPHASIZES PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER

GF241854 Karachi DAWN in English 20 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Nisar Osmani]

[Text] Lahore, Jan 19--The secretary general of the defunct Peoples Party, Mr. Farooq Leghari, has said, his organisation was fully aware of the gravity of geo-political situation and the threat facing the concept of federalism, and was therefore, willing to take any step to ensure peaceful transfer of power to the elected representatives.

His party was ready to forego some of its rights and concede to other concerned parties on many specific points if only it could ensure restoration of democracy and return of the armed forces to the barracks.

In an interview the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] leader recalled a number of gestures his party had made to its partners in the MRD [Movement for the Restoration of Democracy] as early as February, 1982. He said: "We were told by our friends in the MRD and by others outside it that PPP provided a major obstacle to the restoration of democracy. It was argued that since PPP enjoyed overwhelming support of the people, any election will result in the majority of the party consequently, it will embark upon a course of vendetta and would also fundamentally change Pakistan's basic policies, both internal and external."

Mr. Leghari continued: "We were surprised by this inverted logic" but our party deliberated on these objections and ultimately put forward a formula to allay these fears. He said his party suggested that the assemblies of 1970 and 1977 should be convened together in the form of a grand national assembly to elect the president and the prime minister of Pakistan for an interim period of one year.

He said: "Under the formula, PPP majority of roughly 70 per cent would have been reduced to less than 25 per cent and the interim government that would thus come into being would, of necessity, be a coalition government." The PPP, he said, was to declare that it would not contest the office of the president or of the prime minister during the interim period, not only that it would be quite happy to sit on opposition benches.

The interim government so formed would run the country for one year, the army would go back to barracks immediately, and elections would be held at the end of the year under the authority of that coalition or national government.

He expressed the opinion that this formula would have ensured a peaceful transfer of power and the army would have gone back to barracks with honour. "In fact, the current gulf between the public and the army would be bridged and the national institution of the army would be saved." Moreover, under these conditions it would not be possible to make any sudden unexpected departure from the country's basic policies.

His party, he said, had told its friends within the MRD that it would be too willing to consider any amendment to the formula if only it would ensure peaceful transfer of power and return of the army to the barracks.

Making a pointed reference to what he described as a serious threat to the very existence of the federation, he said, the politicians talked of the danger with a very sad heart--conscious of the fact that the threat was not imaginary or theoretical as the country had already gone through the traumatic development of 1971. The factors were very much relevant and operative even today.

Answering a question, he said, it was our duty to develop an understanding with "regional nationalist forces and bring them in the mainstream." An important national problem today was that there should be total understanding among the concerned political forces on national issues and the question of distribution of powers between the centre and the provinces should not be made an election issue.

The PPP considered the '73 constitution a sacrosanct document but if the security of the federation and the rights of the small provinces so demanded some amendments to the constitution, would be considered as well. It was in this spirit that the PPP had entered into negotiations with the "regional nationalist forces" and had even developed a good deal of understanding with them.

He said, his party was conscious of the geo-political developments and the vulnerability of the country in the context of superpower rivalry. "We do not wish this region to be the focus of attention of superpowers but would like to resolve our problems and differences with other regional powers amongst ourselves," he added.

Asked if the offer made by his party to its MRD partners in February last year still held good, he said, it was rather unfortunate that these proposals could not be made public earlier because of restrictions on the press but his party stood by them even today and would be willing to discuss them with others.

The formula, he emphasized, was in the interest of all the parties--the people, the armed forces, and the political parties. It was essential that



we should create an atmosphere in which the people could be taken into confidence and the small provinces could have a sense of participation in national affairs. That alone could contain provincial prejudices and regional nationalism and could assure the smaller provinces that there would be no slave-master relationship. Instead, every citizen would have equal rights. No quantum of sophisticated weapons could guarantee the national solidarity, he concluded.

CSO: 4600/251

FEARS ON REFUGEES DISCUSSED; CASE OF BIHARIS PLEADED

GF271154 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 16 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Afghan Refugees: Lurking Fears"]

[Text] According to well-informed sources, the United Nations Commission for Refugees operating in the country is reported to have asked the federal government to accommodate incoming Afghan refugees now in the Provinces of Sind and the Punjab as their numbers in Baluchistan and NWFP [North West Frontier Province] have already become unwieldy. It is said that the authorities have accorded their approval to settle them in Mianwali District where refugee camps have already been set up.

When the influx of Afghan refugees began three years ago it was believed to be a temporary phenomenon and hoped that these uprooted persons would return to their hearths and homes as soon as foreign troops were withdrawn from their beleaguered country. Those fleeing their homeland were provided an asylum purely on humanitarian grounds and looked after as well as could be possible despite the heavy strain on Pakistan's national economy. When the process first started it may not have been possible to visualise the full implications of the responsibility readily undertaken in good faith, but it gradually appears evident that quite a few of them intend to become an integral part of this country's population. Even today, not all of them live in refugee camps. Some of them are known to have bought real estate, and several have infiltrated into a variety of business avocations. They are known to be operating public transport like wagons, buses and trucks. And now a few have even acquired our identity cards by virtue of which they can claim to be nationals of this country.

With the tribal affinity they enjoy, they can enlist the sympathy and support of our own tribesmen in the Frontier and Baluchistan Provinces and may, with the passage of time, begin to assume a political voice. There are dissidents here who may not shrink from indoctrinating the incoming Afghans with their own political philosophy. Far be it from us to look askance at the kindness extended to our coreligionists from across the northern border of the country, but we do feel that a closer surveillance should have been exercised on their activities here to preclude the possibility of their operating to the detriment of our own nationals. Even at this late hour we strongly feel that the government can and should take

necessary steps to ascertain how many of those who stepped in as refugees have begun to live and prosper on their own, and what the departments of national life are in which they have gained a foothold and how. Our prime concern should be to ensure that the generosity shown to these seemingly helpless guests is not allowed to be abused by its beneficiaries.

While ruminating on this matter, our hearts go out to our Bihari brethren living in misery as unwanted second class citizens in the inhospitable environs of Bangladesh. They had been in the forefront of the Pakistan movement in that part of the sub-continent and their love for this country has not abated to this day though Pakistan to them appears to be no more than a long cherished dream. It is an irony of our time that when endless kindness is being lavished on a people who have nothing except the bond of religion in common with us, we should find it difficult to open our doors to those who had stood by us in our struggle for freedom and made sacrifices which now appear to have been forgotten.

CSO: 4600/251

ZIA ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF OMBUDSMAN

BK261137 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The president has appointed Justice (Sardar Mohammad Iqbal), a prominent lawyer and jurist, as the Wafaqi Muhtasib, ombudsman. It was officially announced in Rawalpindi today that the appointment of the Wafaqi Muhtasib is for 4 years. His jurisdiction extends to the whole of Pakistan. He will have a secretariat to assist him in the discharge of his duties. The Wafaqi Muhtasib has been appointed under the establishment of the Office of the Wafaqi Muhtasib, ombudsman, order, which has already been promulgated.

The Office of the Wafaqi Muhtasib has been created to diagnose, investigate, redress and rectify any injustice done to anybody by a government agency. The government agency as defined in the order includes any ministry, division, department, commission or office of the federal government or its statutory corporations or other institution established or controlled by the federal government except the courts or judicial tribunals or board established by law. The functions and powers of the Wafaqi Muhtasib as well as the procedure for seeking redress for any injustice or grievance has been spelled out in the order. He will enjoy a very high position in the (?warrant of precedence).

CSO: 4600/251

POLICE USE TEARGAS ON STUDENTS IN KARACHI

GF241833 Karachi DAWN in English 20 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Police yesterday resorted to heavy teargas shelling at the campus to disperse a group of students who, on the 19th day of their demonstration, tried to take over the administration block of the University of Karachi.

Injuries were sustained on both sides. One student, Rehan Hasan, who was allegedly hit with a rifle butt, has been admitted to the Abbasi Shaheed Hospital with head injuries.

Students claimed some 10 of them were injured. Police sources put the figure at five. Three policemen sustained injuries when, in retaliation to teargas shelling and mild lathi [baton] charge, the students resorted to pelting stones, the police sources added.

Rehan was hit with a rifle butt while trying to snatch the rifle of a police guard at the administration building, official sources maintained.

The hide and seek between the police and students lasted more than two hours till about 2.30 p.m.

Meanwhile, the general secretary of the Karachi University Students' Union, Mr. Shakeel-ur-Rahman, condemned the "police action" which, he said, was uncalled for. He demanded that police picket at the campus be withdrawn "immediately."

He said the university students, as before, had taken out a procession after a protest meeting and were heading towards the administration block to call on the vice-chancellor when, he alleged, the police, "without any provocation," fired teargas shells and resorted to a lathi charge.

Mr. Shakeel said that when some university teachers tried to intervene they were "manhandled" by the police. Besides two teachers, Dr. Afzal Kazmi, the students' adviser, sustained bruises, he added. (There was no confirmation of it from the teachers.)

Mr. Shakeel announced that a "black day" would be observed today at the campus.

He said the students would continue their agitation at the campus till the acceptance of their three demands--re-investigation of cases against those arrested in connection with the Abid Qadeer murder case; rescinding the order to terminate honours classes; and abolition of the semester system in Karachi University.

Police said a group of students later tried to obstruct traffic on the main university road, near the Ned [name of engineering university] University. Their attempt was, however, foiled.

Police also alleged that some students tried to set a police truck on fire at the campus, but failed to do so.

Meanwhile, leaders of the defunct Jamaat-i-Islami, Mr. Mahmood Azam Farouqi and Syed Munawwar Hasan, have called upon the Sind governor to immediately withdraw the police from the campus and order investigation into yesterday's incident.

In a press statement, they urged the governor to consider sympathetically the genuine demands of the students and direct the university administration to accept them.

They expressed the hope that the governor would also order the release of all the arrested students.

The vice-chancellor of Karachi University, Dr. S. M. A. Tirmizi, flew to Islamabad yesterday for consultations.

He left by the morning flight prior to the incident.

CSO: 4600/251



## DISTRICT SHARIAT COURTS TO BE SET UP

BK270329 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Excerpts] District Shariat courts [body of formally established sacred laws in Islam based on Allah's commandments governing not only religious affairs but regulating as well political, economic and social affairs] are to be set up in all the provinces to ensure quick and proper dispensation of Islamic justice. This decision was taken at a high-level meeting held in Islamabad today under the chairmanship of President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to take stock of the measures taken so far for enforcement of Nizame Islam [Islamic system]. The district Shariat courts will function under the Federal Shariat Court and each court will have two judges fully conversant with Islamic laws. The meeting asked the Law Commission to examine ways and means to eradicate the evil of false evidence in courts. The law minister was asked to examine measures for accountability of those who live beyond their income.

In his inaugural speech, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the main objective of convening the meeting was to evaluate the measures being taken by the government for the enforcement of the Nizame Islam in the country and to discuss how to integrate the efforts being made by different organizations in this direction and to ensure further acceleration of this process. The president said he had very clearly indicated in his first broadcast that the enforcement of Nizame Islam in the country was of paramount importance as the country was created in the name of Islam. He said although there were a number of impediments in their way, yet the present government initiated the process and invited prominent religious eminent scholars, intellectual and religious institutions to guide and assist them in the accomplishment of this duty. By the grace of God and with the cooperation of the people we were able to launch the process of Islamization within a period of 1 and 1/2 years after coming to power. In this context, he mentioned Islamic Huddod [Islamic ordained system of punishment] ordinance and other steps to continue the process of Islamization of society. The president said the dispensation of Islamic justice enjoys top priority in the program of Islamization. The president called upon the jurists and the scholars to extend their valuable cooperation to achieve this objective. The president also referred to the reformation of society and said once the society was fully molded in accordance with the teachings of Islam, the basic task would become easier.

Referring to criticism by certain quarters that the process of Islamization was slow, the president said apart from certain obstacles in their way, the government believes in the process of evolution and gradual enforcement of Islamic system in this country so that they were able to move toward their destination firmly and surely.

CSO: 4600/251

BRIEFS

POLISH OFFICIAL TO VISIT--Polish Deputy Foreign Minister (Olszowski) will pay a 3-day visit to Pakistan from 5 February. An official spokesman said in Islamabad that this visit is in connection with regular bilateral consultations. During his stay in Islamabad he will hold talks with the foreign secretary on all aspects of bilateral relations and assess international issues. [Text] [BK161630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Jan 83]

ZIA ATTENDS INDIAN RECEPTION--President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq attended a reception in Islamabad today which was hosted by Indian Ambassador K. D. Sharma on the occasion of India's Republic Day. Talking informally to newsmen, the president said that he attended the reception so that he could join the Indian people in their jubilation on the occasion of their Republic Day. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Federal Minister for Local Government Fakr Imam also attended the reception. [Text] [BK261626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Jan 83]

MORO MUSLIMS ATTEND CONFERENCE--A 3-day conference of a group of Muslims from southern Philippines concluded in Karachi yesterday. They belonged to different sections and factions including the Muslim commandos from Moro who had arrived in Karachi 4 days ago. An official delegation from Philippines, led by Admiral Romulo Mohsin Espaldon, minister of Muslim affairs, along with two other officials was also in Karachi. The Muslims were being represented by H.H. Sultan Luckman al-Rasheed, Senator Dr A.D. Alonto, Gen Salipada Pandatun and justice Mama Busran. The people's group and the government delegations stayed at hotel intercontinental and had several meetings aimed at seeking ways and means to resolve the problems facing the Muslims of the Philippines in the implementation of the agreement between the government of Philippines and the Moro Muslims signed at Tripoli (Libya). The meetings were arranged by the Motamar al-Alam al-Islami [World Muslims' Congress], but its representatives did not participate in the deliberations. It only provided a meeting ground to the two parties to resolve the crisis, Motamar officials said. The problems discussed related to the implementation of the agreement. A "communique" may be released today. [Text] [GF011200 Karachi DAWN in English 30 Jan 83 p 1]

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